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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, rain. Temp. 6-10 (42-50). LONDON: Thursday, windy and occasional showers. Temp. 7-10 (45-50). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). NEW YORK: Thursday, rain. Temp. 0-5 (32-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	25 Drs	Nigeria	7 N
Austria	12 S	India	Rs 10	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	2.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr	Israel	1.00 IS	Portugal	25 Esc
Canada	C$0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	South Africa	4.25 Rands
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	90 Ptas
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	0.50	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	135 Din
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	TL 25.55
France	3 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil (Eur)	$0.35
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dir	Yugoslavia	22 D

Britain Resumes Rhodesia Rule as Governor Arrives

SALISBURY, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Britain resumed control of Rhodesia today — despite the absence of a cease-fire — to end a 14-year-old white rebellion against the crown and to begin a peaceful transfer to black rule.

Lord Soames, chosen by London to rule by decree as governor during the transitional period, arrived aboard a Royal Air Force plane to start what outgoing Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa called an "unenviable task."

With the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance resisting the cease-fire plan proposed by Britain and accepted by Bishop Muzorewa, London placed itself in charge of an army still conducting extensive operations against black insurgents.

The country's 7 million citizens returned to colonial rule with Lord Soames' arrival and its legal name reverted from Zimbabwe Rhodesia to Southern Rhodesia. However, Lord Soames has said that the name will be simply Rhodesia. Upon legal independence, scheduled next year, the country will become Zimbabwe. (The former British colony of Northern Rhodesia is now Zambia.)

The milestone was reached amid low-key atmosphere at the airport, where everything went according to plan. The country's new ruler stepped on Rhodesian soil at 2:15 p.m. and was greeted by a small party led by Bishop Muzorewa.

Former Prime Minister Ian Smith, who unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent 14 years ago, was invited to be in the welcoming party but chose to boycott the event.

The whites in the welcoming committee were outgoing Finance Minister David Smith and Justice Minister Christopher Andersen, both members of Mr. Smith's all-white Rhodesian Front party.

A band made up of black policemen played "God Save the Queen" and Lord Soames, escorted by Police Commissioner Peter Allum, reviewed a police honor guard. Then Lord Soames, Churchill's son-in-law, walked toward his sedan.

If he looked left, he saw on the air force section of the airport two aging air force bombers of the type often used to attack guerrilla camps across Rhodesia's borders, as well as three C-47s used to carry commandos into battle.

If he looked right, he saw a green-and-white DC-6 belonging to Africair, a company that has carried imports and exports in violation of the sanctions program that Britain hoped would end Mr. Smith's rebellion in weeks.

As the guerrilla war intensified, Mr. Smith turned power over to Bishop Muzorewa in May under an agreement that left Rhodesia's 230,000 whites with considerable power, including a veto power on constitutional changes.

U.K. Sanctions to End

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP) — Trade sanctions imposed by Britain on Rhodesia 14 years ago will be lifted at midnight, the Trade Department announced today in a move designed to nudge Patriotic Front guerrillas to accept a cease-fire.

But agreement to end the seven-year war in Rhodesia continued to appear elusive as guerrilla leaders argued over the disposition of their forces under the cease-fire plan proposed by Britain.

The sanctions move, expected to be followed by similar action by the United Nations Security Council, followed the arrival in Salisbury of Lord Soames.

U.S. to Follow Lead

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP) — Despite objections from Donald McHenry, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, the Carter administration plans to follow Britain's lead and lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia without formal approval by the UN Security Council.

The administration said that it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Associated Press

Lord Soames reviews a Rhodesian honor guard yesterday during airport ceremonies in Salisbury. With his arrival, the country returned to British authority for a transition to legal independence.

Dutch Reject Missiles

NATO Will Deploy New Nuclear Force

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (IHT) — NATO ministers today approved a program to build and deploy a nuclear force in Western Europe capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union.

Participants said the decision was the most significant military development for NATO since the alliance decided in 1957 to introduce nuclear missiles into Western Europe — intermediate-range arms that were withdrawn after the Cuban missile crisis.

The NATO countries plan to deploy the new missiles in 1983 in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium.

The Netherlands, which had been assigned 48 missiles, refused to accept them on its territory because the government — which supported the program — was unable to overcome the objections of its coalition partner. However, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told United Press International, that "the Netherlands may accept them later."

Belgium informed its allies that it will review its commitment in six months. Belgian diplomats said that this formula enables the Belgian government to placate opponents of the plan, gain time to consolidate its domestic political position while at the same time adhering to the NATO program.

Although U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown expressed satisfaction with the outcome and NATO's near unanimity, other officials feared the reluctance in the Netherlands and Belgium will harden Soviet opposition to the program.

Mr. Luns, speaking at a news conference said: "I would be less than candid if I said the NATO countries are enthusiastic" about the plan.

The final communique was delayed for hours as NATO foreign and defense ministers sought language to bridge the gap between those countries that wanted to move ahead on the plan and those that wanted delay.

NATO was ready to isolate the Netherlands completely within the alliance on this issue and exclude them from the NATO modernization program rather than permit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

NATO ministers meet in Brussels yesterday to discuss the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Washington Orders Iran to Withdraw 180 Diplomats

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The State Department today ordered Iran to reduce its embassy staff in Washington and at four other diplomatic offices to skeleton levels.

In Qom, meanwhile, Iran's leading revolutionary judge said today that none of the 50 U.S. hostages held since Nov. 4 would be sentenced to death even if they were found as spies. Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali also said, "I wish the hostages to be released soon. They are our guests and we do not like to treat our guests like this."

Under the U.S. order today, about 180 Iranian diplomats will be asked to leave the country, the State Department said. The order made clear that the action was being taken as a result of the continuing holding of the hostages in Iran.

Undersecretary of State David Newsom called Iranian Charge d'Affaires Ali Agah to the State Department to deliver the order, department spokesman Tom Reston said. Mr. Reston described the move as one of a series of "measured steps" to demonstrate U.S. concern for the fate of the hostages.

The order requires Iran to reduce its staff at the embassy in Washington from 57 to 15. Consulates in New York, Chicago, Houston and San Francisco will have to reduce their combined staffs of 161 to five in each location, Mr. Reston said.

The Iranians will be able to choose which diplomats to keep in the United States and which to send home, Mr. Reston said. Officials said they must complete the pruning of the staff within five days. Until today's action, the Iranian Embassy and the consulates had been allowed to operate normally.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Mohammed Beheshti said today that the Iranian government is considering a federal-type constitution. "We must consider the realities of our country," Mr. Beheshti said. "It may well be that Iran will have in the future a federal system of administration or something like it. We will try to create such a system in Iran as soon as possible."

In Tehran, Iranian officials asserted today that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., had sought to meet Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, but they gave conflicting explanations of how he went about it. Sen. Kennedy, who is running for the Democratic presidential nomination, denied all the versions.

In Tabriz, the chief city of Azerbaijan, dissidents today issued a 10-point program calling for the withdrawal of government forces and declaring that officials appointed by Tehran no longer had any authority in the area. Turkish-speaking dissidents in Azerbaijan have been battling Islamic guards since Oct. 6.

In a statement from his headquarters in Qom, Sheikh Khalkhali renewed a vow that his death squads would pursue Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and the supporters of the Pahlavi family until they all had been killed. Sheikh Khalkhali said last week that his gunmen were responsible for the murder in Paris of a nephew of the shah. Sheikh Khalkhali has no official government standing but he is a close friend of Ayatollah Khomeini.

All the Iranian reports about the reported message from Sen. Kennedy agreed that Ayatollah Khomeini had turned it down. Sen. Kennedy has become something of a hero in Tehran since he sharply condemned the regime of the shah.

Iran radio broadcast the contents of a letter purportedly written last Sunday by Sen. Kennedy to Ayatollah Khomeini asking for a meeting and pledging to "give my blood for your sake." The radio said that the meeting was intended to review the crisis involving the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4 and the holding of the 50 hostages. The letter was reprinted in some Iranian newspapers.

In Boston today, Sen. Kennedy called the letter "a total fabrication." And one of his aides, Richard Burke, said, "It's not so. The senator has made no communication whatsoever with the ayatollah, and that broadcast is totally false."

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh indicated that he was willing to accept the denial because he understood that Sen. Kennedy's approach had caused him political problems at home. He then said that a telegram with Sen. Kennedy's name had gone to Ayatollah Khomeini.

"But today, in view of the atmosphere prevailing in the United States and the attacks that have been made on Mr. Kennedy following his positive stand on the shah's crimes, he issued the denial," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said. "Since he has denied it, we accept it as a denial."

Syed Ahmad Khomeini, the Islamic leader's son, issued his own statement: "The original letter is with me, but since Mr. Kennedy has seen this published and it has become bad [for him] this is another matter."

He then further confused the situation by stating: "Incidentally, this is not the first time he ever went to Mr. [Mehdi] Hayeri [Iran's resident Foreign Ministry adviser in the United States] and wanted to talk to the imam and solve the hostage problem. The imam did not accept."

In Tehran, the militants holding the hostages denounced the International Court of Justice at The Hague for hearing a U.S. appeal on the embassy seizure. They also condemned Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip through Europe. Mr. Vance was attempting to gain support for possible economic sanctions against Iran.

The militants also issued a communique addressed to West European nations urging them to support Iran's demands.

Associated Press

This front-page article in a Tehran newspaper claims that Ayatollah Khomeini has received letter from Sen. Edward Kennedy.

After Secret Testimony Links Him to Park Murder

South Korea Martial Law Chief Reportedly Arrested

SEOUL, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Gen. Chung Seung Hwa, the martial law commander and army chief of staff who was implicated by secret testimony in the assassination of Park Chung Hee, the former president, was arrested at his home tonight after a gunbattle, unofficial reports said.

Gen. Chung and two of his aides were wounded, the reports said.

Tanks and armored cars took up positions at key points in Seoul after the shooting in the Hannamdong area of the city.

There was no immediate explanation by the government but unofficial reports said that shooting began when a detachment of soldiers went to arrest Gen. Chung, martial law commander since the slaying of Park on Oct. 26.

Witnesses said that all lights went out at Gen. Chung's official residence at about 8 p.m. and that a dozen gunshots rang out inside the house. Three armored vehicles, 11 army trucks and large numbers of troops were later seen deployed in the area, they said.

Traffic was cut off following the firing, but the troops left the area after three hours, according to the witnesses.

The action against the army chief occurred following secret testimony by Park's accused assassin, Kim Jae Kyu, that implicated the general in the slaying of the president, the reports said.

The reports, which have not been confirmed by authorities, said that the operation against the army chief had been ordered by the government. Maj. Gen. Jun Doohwan, the army security commander, was said to have directed the operation, but this could not be confirmed either.

Army troops moved into radio stations and newspaper offices following the arrest, and witnesses said that approaches to bridges over Seoul's Han river were closed.

There were rumors after Park's death that Gen. Chung might have been involved in the assassination because he was dining nearby when the president was shot and killed.

Reports of subsequent investigations said that Gen. Chung was dining at the invitation of Mr. Kim, head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, before he was arrested and charged with murdering Park.

The reports said that Mr. Kim invited the army chief to the dinner after he had been advised that Park would meet him at a separate meal. The reports cleared the army general of any suspicion of involvement.

At a court-martial earlier this week, Mr. Kim dismissed his defense lawyers and unconfirmed reports said he then told investigators in a secret meeting that the army chief had been involved in the assassination plot.

The testimony led to the detention of Gen. Chung, which occurred the same day on which the National Assembly approved the appointment of Shin Hyon Hwak as premier despite a boycott by the opposition. The confirmation of Mr. Shin cleared the way for the establishment of a new Cabinet.

Opposition lawmakers today boycotted a plenary session of the one-house parliament to oppose Mr. Shin's installation. Mr. Shin, however, won confirmation with the consent of all the 143 pro-government legislators present.

The opposition New Democratic and Democratic Unification parties argued that consenting to Mr. Shin's appointment would be tantamount to accepting the political system adopted by Park.

Italy Train Detaches; 240 Injured in Crash

NAPLES, Dec. 12 (AP) — The last car of a commuter train broke loose and crashed with another car on a downhill stretch of the railroad line skirting Mount Vesuvius today, slightly injuring about 240 passengers, authorities reported.

The two-car train was moving through a tunnel when the last car snapped loose and rammed onto the car in front as the locomotive slowed down.

Proposes 3.5% Increase for 1981

Carter Plans 5-Year Defense Budget Rise

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (IHT) — Calling the Iranian crisis "a vivid reminder of the need for a strong and united America," President Carter today proposed a five-year increase in defense spending.

The president said that the proposal was aimed at meeting Soviet military challenges and attaining quicker U.S. reaction to trouble in remote areas.

Making his first policy address since the Iranian seizure of the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4, the president declared that the United States "must be prepared to deal with hostile actions against our citizens or our vital interests."

In the proposed defense spending increases of more than 4 percent a year above inflation, the president called for improving strategic forces, strengthening units in Europe and the Pacific, modernizing the Navy and adopting new measures to permit "rapid deployment of the forces we already have."

Quick Strike Force

While he did not refer in this latter connection to the Iranian situation, Mr. Carter ticked off planned moves designed to aid in getting U.S. troops quickly to troubled areas like the Middle East and Gulf.

Addressing the Business Council, a panel of senior business leaders, at the White House, Mr. Carter said:

"The first will be a new fleet of maritime pre-positioning ships that will carry the heavy equipment and supplies for three Marine brigades, and that can be stationed in forward areas where U.S. forces may be needed.

"With their supplies already near the scene of action, the troops themselves can move in by air."

The president said that additionally there would be a "new fleet of large cargo aircraft to carry army tanks and other equipment over intercontinental distances."

Mr. Carter said that Soviet defense spending over the last two decades had risen by 3 to 4 percent a year in real terms — that is, after allowing for inflation.

"The steady buildup by the Soviets, and their growing inclination to rely on military power to exploit turbulent situations, call for a calm, deliberate and sustained American response."

The SALT-2 treaty is bogged down in the Senate, with no action expected until perhaps early next year. Critics of the treaty, or senators who worry about lagging U.S. defense efforts compared with the Russians, urged the president to disclose his proposed defense spending plans earlier than he normally would for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1 so they could analyze the proposals before taking up the SALT-2 agreement.

Mr. Carter said that his budget for fiscal 1981 will propose that funding authority for defense be raised "to more than $157 billion, a great growth of more than 5 percent" over his request for the present fiscal year, which began last Oct. 1.

Actual spending would not increase as sharply, however. The president said that fiscal year 1981 spending would increase by more than 3 percent in real terms, but he gave no figures. Pentagon sources said that the figure would be 3.5 percent.

Administration sources said, however, that proposed defense spending would go from $127.4 billion to $142 billion.

The president said that carrying out his defense plan would take five years or longer, and pledged that real funding would increase by an average of more than 4 percent annually for five years.

"If inflation exceeds the projected rates, I intend to increase the defense budget as needed," he said.

Predicting "continued turbulence and upheaval" in the 1980s, the president said that the issue facing the United States was "not whether we should be strong, but how will we be strong" to deal with unexpected events in a "dangerous and uncertain world."

EEC Parliament Gets Concessions On 1980 Budget

STRASBOURG, France, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Ministers of the European Economic Community today offered concessions to the European Parliament to dissuade it from rejecting the $22-billion EEC budget for 1980, informed sources said.

Ministers from the nine governments deliberated for more than two hours before compromise talks with a parliamentary delegation that lasted well into the night. The sources said the governments were ready to spend more than had been proposed on reducing unemployment and underdevelopment, and on increasing energy research.

The ministers agreed to consider the Parliament's demand for a tax on dairy farmers aimed at reducing the EEC milk surplus. However, Dutch Socialist Piet Dankert, whose resolution recommending rejection will be voted on tomorrow, told journalists tonight that the Parliament was pressing for a firmer commitment on this.

The Socialist group and Italian Communists have spoken out strongly against the proposed budget. British Conservatives and the Christian Democratic group, whose votes will be crucial, have demanded major concessions in exchange for their votes. Observers expected the outcome tomorrow to be close.

Ruperez Freed by Basque Kidnappers

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Javier Ruperez, foreign affairs spokesman for Spain's governing party and a member of the Cortes, was freed in good health today by Basque guerrillas who had held him for 31 days.

The 38-year-old Mr. Ruperez, a liberal member of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center, was left by his captors on a main highway outside of the city of Burgos. He was immediately taken to Madrid, where he was reunited with his family and where he met with Premier Adolfo Suarez.

The liberation of Mr. Ruperez was a psychological victory for Mr. Suarez, whose government offically maintained that it would not negotiate with the Basque kidnappers but at the same time quietly encouraged gestures that would appease them.

The kidnappers, members of the so-called political-military wing of the separatist organization ETA, had insisted that six Basque guerrilla suspects be freed and that the government open an inquiry into allegations of torture in the tense northern region.

One key intermediary was the veteran Christian Democrat figure Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, who put together a prestigious committee dedicated to Mr. Ruperez's freedom. The committee, in collaboration wth several prominent lawyers, also said it would issue a report on treatment of Basque guerrilla suspects — one of the main goals of the kidnappers.

One imponderable of the Ruperez affair, which almost paralyzed political life for a month and monopolized Mr. Suarez's schedule, is the impact it will have on far-left Basque politics.

Earlier this month, in a communique insisting on amnesty for what it calls Basque political prisoners, the "poli-milis" sharply attacked the hard-line military wing of ETA, which the day before had killed three Civil Guardsmen in the town of Azpeitia. This year, Basque guerrillas have killed 70 persons, and the "poli-milis" have clearly split with their erstwhile comrades over the political usefulness of violence.

Since the approval of an autonomy statute for three northern Basque provinces in October, there has been a growing distaste among ordinary Basques for ETA's armed actions, and Mr. Ruperez's kidnapping was widely condemned there.

Mr. Ruperez was freed early in the morning near a highway restaurant about 142 miles north of Madrid. He was given a blanket by his captors to protect him against the cold.

Last night, a Bilbao radio station broadcast a purported taped interrogation with Mr. Ruperez in which he stated that he believed torture was being used in the northern region, that the government could grant an amnesty and that the province of Navarre should be included in the Basque region.

Today, at Mr. Suarez's Moncloa residence, Mr. Ruperez declined to make any comments about his ordeal, or say where he had been held. It seemed from where he was deposited today that, contrary to earlier speculation, he was kept prisoner in the Basque provinces and not in Madrid, where he was seized.

United Press International

Javier Ruperez, left, arrives in Madrid after his release by Basque separatists. Accompanying him is Jose Maria Ortiz, secretary-general of the civil government of the city of Burgos.

Republican Elected Louisiana Governor

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 12 (UPI) — Rep. David Treen, R-La., has defeated his opponent, Louis Lambert, by 9,871 votes out of 1.4 million to become Louisiana's first Republican governor in more than a century, aides to Rep. Treen said.

Supporters of Rep. Treen and Mr. Lambert followed clerks as they checked voting machines in all 64 parishes yesterday.

U.S. Networks Defend Their Coverage

Washington Frustrated by Iran's Use of 'TV Diplomacy'

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Day after day, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran is interviewed on U.S. television by American reporters. Day after day, State Department officials acknowledge that they have been unable to establish direct contact with Mr. Ghotbzadeh or others in the Iranian government.

As a result, the Carter administration has been increasingly frustrated lately over what a senior official has termed television diplomacy in the Iranian crisis.

Last week, for instance, Hodding Carter 3d, a State Department spokesman, commented privately before a group at Princeton that the recent television interviews with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini might rhetorically have boxed the revolutionary leader into a corner on the subject of possible trials of the 50 hostages in Tehran. Pressed by interviewers, the ayatollah said that the hostages definitely would go on trial.

The interviews, the spokesman said, "put into concrete what could have been dismissed as a muttering behind closed walls." Later he said that he had been speaking personally, off the record and not in his official capacity as spokesman. But he acknowledged that he felt that, from the Iranian perspective, the interviews made the trials almost inevitable.

TV Executives

His views were disputed by the chief executives of the three television networks. William Leonard, president of CBS News, said that he found it most difficult to believe that the ayatollah would not have made the statements about the trials if the networks had not interviewed him.

Nonetheless, administration officials continued to maintain privately that some of the questions aimed at Iranian officials had been "soft" and perhaps overly deferential. An official expressed annoyance that Mr. Ghotbzadeh, for example, had not been pressed harder about the condition of the U.S. hostages.

In interviews on Monday, the network news executives disputed this criticism as well. "I'm sure the people at the State Department wish they were doing the interviews," said William Small, president of NBC News. "But we're not going to go out of the business of informing the American people. Our guys are not there to debate the Iranians. They're there to elicit information."

Officials at both the networks and in Washington agreed that the Carter administration's frustrations stemmed from various sources. Not the least of these is the unusual fact that virtually every night Iran's leaders are on television with appeals to the American people at a time when U.S. diplomats have been frustrated in their attempts to make their own contacts.

Some officials noted that the coverage of the Iranian crisis reflected a classic difference in perspective between government and journalism. State Department aides are interested in keeping Iran's positions ambiguous or fluid so that either they or other diplomats can negotiate. Journalists, on the other hand, tend to ask questions with the aim of eliminating ambiguities.

Several times recently, for example, journalists asked the Iranians on television whether executions of the hostages were possible. The question made State Department officials cringe.

The networks, however, are not entirely insensitive to the complaints that television offers a propaganda forum for the Iranians. On Monday, for example, two networks, CBS and ABC, said that they had declined to air an interview with one of the hostages — the first such interview since the crisis began with the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4.

NBC aired the interview on Monday night. "The students obviously want to get the story out that the hostages are being treated well, which this hostage says is true," said Mr. Small at NBC. "We feel we're performing an important public service."

The Iranian crisis, while unusual, has not been the first occasion in which reporters from U.S. news organizations have made contact with foreign leaders who were out of touch with U.S. officials. Other such episodes occurred frequently during the Vietnam War.

And during the various impasses in the Middle East, television correspondents with access to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt asked numerous hypothetical questions about their negotiating positions. But they also were given credit for helping to arrange the first meeting between the two.

U.S. Says Marine's Answers Show Pressure on Hostages

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration said yesterday that the first televised interview with a U.S. hostage in Iran had added nothing to the United States' knowledge of the situation but might have the effect of heightening world concern about the fate of the 50 captives.

At both the White House and State Department, spokesmen said that Monday night's NBC interview with Marine Cpl. William Gallegos inadvertently had underscored the U.S. administration's repeated contention that the hostages were being subjected to severe psychological pressures by being deprived of normal communication with each other and threatened with possible espionage trials.

Administration officials, meanwhile, said that plans were going ahead behind the scenes for the imposition of additional economic measures against Iran if there was no progress soon in the release of the hostages. They said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had informed the British, French, Italians and West Germans of the U.S. plans and would tell other allies at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization meeting today in Brussels.

The main question left, officials said, was whether the United States would decide to act unilaterally, in concert with some allies or through the UN Security Council.

U.S. Spokesmen

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, and Thomas Reston, speaking for the State Department, accused the Iranian militants of trying to divert attention from the fate of the 50 hostages by allowing only one of them to be shown publicly. "All Americans should be reminded that for over five weeks this government has been seeking to get some neutral foreign observers into the embassy to see these people," Mr. Reston said. "At every step, we have been refused the right to have impartial observers see all of the hostages," he said.

Mr. Powell said that the interview "added nothing to our knowledge of the sum total of the situation." He added, "It may be that this interview, which has been viewed by many — as it is viewed by the administration — as cruel and cynical, will serve to heighten the concern about the fate of the hostages in the world community," he said.

Although Mr. Powell said that the government had learned nothing new from the interview, State Department officials were interested in the corporal's statement that mail, although censored, was now being received by the hostages. The State Department had been trying for weeks to work out a system for sending mail to the hostages.

Cpl. Gallegos said in the interview that he could only account personally for about 30 hostages. That created new concern here for the other 20, who are believed to include the senior Foreign Service officers, the ones most likely to be pressed to testify if Iran goes ahead with its current plan for an international inquiry into alleged U.S. wrongdoing in Iran since Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, was returned to power in 1953.

The Marine, an embassy security guard, said in the interview that he was able to telephone his home in Pueblo, Colo., and had spoken to his brother. He said that he believed that others were able to telephone as well. But the State Department said yesterday that, except for Cpl. Gallegos' call, no other family had received a direct communication from a hostage. Many families of the hostages repeatedly have telephoned the embassy in Tehran but have been unable to speak to their relatives.

Meanwhile, State Department officials expressed increased uncertainty yesterday about the situation in Iran. The tensions between the central government and the Azerbaijanis clearly were absorbing much of the attention of the leaders in Tehran and Qom, officials said. Moreover, they said, the Iraqis, who have been hostile to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, have been stepping up agitation for his overthrow in their broadcasts to Iran.

Cryptic Word From Hostage Puzzles Officials

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — No one in Washington can say for sure what Marine Cpl. William Gallegos, a hostage in Iran, meant by the cryptic word "mushroom" during his network television interview, but it apparently is not a secret government code.

Toward the end of the interview on Monday, Cpl. Gallegos said: "I was with a couple of political officers before we were up here in some of the houses. I was with one of them and after that we were moved down to this other place — mushroom — and I haven't seen the other one. And then they were taken away with some other ones."

Mushroom? Many military officers and federal bureaucrats are familiar with a colloquial wisecrack referring to the cultivation of mushrooms. If things are confused, a bureaucrat or soldier is likely to remark: "I must be a mushroom because they are keeping me in the dark and feeding me horseshit."

United Press International

Iranian Army armored car bearing portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Shariatmadari stands guard near the radio-television complex in Tabriz, where heavy fighting has occurred.

But Makes No Commitments

NATO Supports U.S. on Iran Pressure

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 — U.S. allies in Europe today offered support, but no commitments, to the principle of imposing economic pressures on Iran to force the release of American hostages held in Tehran.

The position of participants in the NATO defense planning committee was reported by NATO officials. It amounts to careful support of the Carter administration, which is moving toward a decision to call for sanctions through the United Nations Security Council.

U.S. sources said they expect the allies to adopt a special resolution demanding freedom for the hostages before the committee adjourns on Friday. It is likely to parallel the Dec. 4 UN condemnation of the seizure of diplomats by militant Moslems in Tehran on Nov. 4.

"It would be one more important expression of international support, and it probably will be unanimous," a U.S. official said. He said that the resolution would be introduced by another government.

The United States found general support at the NATO meeting for a series of military and economic sanctions against Iran, U.S. officials said. They said that participants regarded the crisis as a critical and disturbing event that properly concerns the 15 countries.

Military Spare Parts

NATO officials said that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown raised the issue in terms of NATO joining the United States in a formal series of trade sanctions against Iran, including a ban on military spare parts.

U.S. officials said the possibility was mentioned that Iran might retaliate with a total or partial embargo on oil shipments to U.S. allies.

The dependence of the industrialized world on Iranian oil varies from Britain, which receives a negligible amount, to Japan, which receives about 20 percent of its oil from Iran.

NATO sources said that Mr. Brown made a strong plea for concrete and specific action, arguing that the crisis is one that dir[illegible] affects world peace and is a th[illegible] to all civilized countries and [illegible] relations.

Mr. Brown avoided defining [illegible] specific steps that the United St[illegible] seeks, leaving that for Secretary [illegible] State Cyrus Vance, who plans [illegible] take up the matter with the o[illegible] NATO foreign ministers tomor[illegible]

Democrats Now Favor Carter, Poll Says

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — For the first time in almost two years, the Gallup Poll reported yesterday that President Carter is running ahead of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., among Democrats across the nation, a dramatic reversal reflecting a sharp jump in public approval of Mr. Carter's performance as president since the Iranian crisis began.

Other recent polls have shown the president leading Sen. Kennedy among Democrats and independents combined, and narrowing the gap among Democrats alone, but the Gallup Poll completed Sunday was the first to show Mr. Carter as the favorite choice among Democrats nationally.

Among a sample of 530 Democrats, Mr. Carter was the choice of 48 percent to 40 percent for Sen. Kennedy. In a sample of that size, the margin of error is 5 percent either way, meaning that technically the two men could have been neck-and-neck or Sen. Kennedy could hold a very narrow lead. But Gallup officials emphasized that the strong probability was that Mr. Carter held a significant lead for the first time.

Dramatic Switch

The figures represent a dramatic switch from earlier Gallup and other poll findings since March, 1978, and even as late as mid-November when Sen. Kennedy held a substantial 55-to-36 margin over the president. The results of the latest poll, Gallup officials said, reflect not only strong public approval of the president's handling of the Iranian crisis but the critical view of Sen. Kennedy's remarks about the deposed shah of Iran.

The Gallup findings, based on national polling Dec. 7-9, also showed that the president had jumped to strong leads in trial heats against President Ford and Ronald Reagan. They showed that Sen. Kennedy's margin over Mr. Reagan had diminished sharply and that he now trails Mr. Ford.

Pollsters as well as spokesmen for both the Carter and Kennedy campaigns cited the Iranian crisis as a special sitution that has caused the public to rally around Mr. Carter.

"Like all polls, whatever they are — they're temporary," commented Paul Kirk, a leading strategist of the Kennedy campaign. "The results are not too surprising given the singular topic that's been on the front pages, on the media and on people's attention. With that kind of situation going on for a month or more, there's a natural unity behind the presidency. Inflation, the economy and the cost of energy will come on stage."

Kinds of Leadership

The Iranian crisis, said Robert Strauss, the president's campaign manager, had given Mr. Carter a chance "to show that leadership is not just emotional appeals or stump speeches but sometimes it's quiet, firm, steady actions, the courage not to do things that are counterproductive."

Other presidents have also improved during foreign crises, as the nation rallied to their support, and later lost their gains. But none shot up as dramatically as Mr. Carter has recently.

Gallup Poll officials called the latest findings "a stunning upturn" that was unprecedented in four decades of presidential approval polling.

Earlier in the day, Stephen Smith, Sen. Kennedy's campaign manager, predicted that the Democratic contest in 1980 was not likely to produce a knockout blow in early primaries but would probably be a hard-fought contest all the way to the convention in New York next August.

Remarks Defended

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, he defended the Kennedy campaign against persistent questioning about Sen. Kennedy's early oratorical awkwardness, against criticism of his comments 10 days ago that the shah had operated "one of the most violent regimes" in history and against suggestions that the campaign generally had a ragged beginning. There had been, he said, some confusion and unevenness.

Because of a rushed timetable, he said, Sen. Kennedy had been overscheduled and not sufficiently well prepared. He said that as a platform speaker, the senator could be excellent, but he added, "At the moment that is not the case [but] he'll find his pace again."

"We started from zero," Mr. Smith asserted. "I don't think there's any one else in the country who could in six weeks have raised $2.5 to $3 million, put together a staff of 75 first-rate people and field organizations in 23 states, plus a detailed plan for New England states. I think that's a rather remarkable achievement."

Lord Soames In Salisbury

(Continued from Page 1)

would lift sanctions within 30 days of the British governor's arrival if the current negotiations in London between the conflicting Rhodesian factions result in a settlement. Britain reported an agreement in principle on a cease-fire at the talks last week, but no formal agreement has been signed.

Since then, informed sources said, the State Department has debated whether UN approval is necessary before the United States lifts the sanctions.

The debate has been particularly keen because of the crisis in Iran. Some officials have argued that the United States cannot rightly demand that Iran heed Security Council calls for the release of the hostages and at the same time lift the sanctions against Rhodesia without council approval.

The Security Council imposed the sanctions in 1968 at the request of Britain and with U.S. support. The resolution imposing sanctions does not lay out a procedure for ending them, and officials say that there are no clear legal precedents.

According to an internal memo obtained by the Associated Press, Mr. McHenry has argued that the British should tell the Security Council the sanctions are no longer needed and ask the council to take appropriate action to remove them.

Sources said that the State Department's legal bureau has taken the position that a case can be made either way, although the stronger position is probably that the Security Council should act before the sanctions are lifted.

U.S. Atomic Device Set to Be Destroyed

YUCCA FLAT, Nev., Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Defense Department said today that it would detonate a nuclear device Friday to destroy a similar device that was damaged four years ago.

The detonation will occur 672 feet beneath the Nevada Test Site and will have a yield of less than 20,000 tons, an Energy Department spokesman said. It will destroy a device that was damaged when it fell 40 feet while being put in place in 1975. The blast will not be felt elsewhere, officials said.

NATO Ministers Approve New Nuclear Missile Force

(Continued from Page 1)

them to include a formal reservation in the final communique. That, officials said, would have increased the political complications for Belgium.

U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said: "The Belgians can stand up for a lot, but not if the Dutch are allowed to have a footnote of their own."

The communique said: "All the nations currently participating in the integrated defense structure will participate in the program: The missiles will stationed in selected countries." Fourteen of the NATO countries will share the cost of infrastructure for new missiles in the four host counties. France, which does not participate in NATO's military activities, was absent from today's meeting, but French officials in Paris privately have indicated support for the NATO program to offset a growing build-up in Soviet forces targeted against Western Europe.

The decision to station the new missile force in Western Europe was strongly supported by West Germany, where most of the new firepower will be concentrated, and by the United States, which will pay for the new weapons and control them.

The new generation of NATO nuclear arms — 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and 464 ground launched Cruise missiles — are designed to replace much of NATO's existing arsenal of nuclear-capable fighter-bombers that are vulnerable to new Soviet air defenses. The new weapons — fast, hard to detect and long-range — are intended as a counterweight to the Soviet Union's new SS-20 mobile missile and Backfire bomber. Much of NATO's existing are warheads on short-range weapons that can only be used against Warsaw Pact forces.

Although full details were not disclosed, deployment plans include: West Germany, 108 Per[illegible] plus 160 Cruise; Britain [illegible] Cruise; Italy, 96 Cruise; and [illegible]um, 48 Cruise. The Neth[illegible] were assigned 48 Cruise missi[illegible]

At the same time they ap[illegible] the new arms package, NATO [illegible]ernments also endorsed a di[illegible]ment offer to the Soviet Unio[illegible] United States, which would [illegible] the new weapons under the [illegible] called single-key system, wa[illegible]thorized by the rest of the al[illegible] to handle arms control talk[illegible] these theater nuclear weapo[illegible] the subjected of the pro[illegible] SALT-3 negotiations. The Un[illegible] States has also offered to with[illegible] 1,000 warheads and retire [illegible]tional warheads as the new m[illegible] are introduced.

It was part of the integrated [illegible]sion document, the basis of th[illegible] program, which pursues [illegible] NATO officials call a parallel [illegible] approach that joins a new arms [illegible]trol bid to the NATO rearm[illegible] plan.

Critics of the plan, the Ne[illegible]lands, Belgium and Denmark [illegible] called for a delay on missile de[illegible]tion to allow time to explore [illegible] President Leonid Brezhnev's [illegible] to start disarmament talks o[illegible]ater nuclear weapons. But [illegible] NATO government represent[illegible] said that Moscow has ignored [illegible]ous unilateral decisions to [illegible] new weapons such as the B-1 b[illegible]er or the neutron bomb, so the [illegible] arms have to be deployed to [illegible] credibility to the Western posi[illegible]

The NATO program is supp[illegible] to satisfy a range of concerns [illegible] the Western alliance.

Primarily, NATO officials [illegible] that the new missiles will [illegible] dispel growing Western Euro[illegible] apprehensions that U.S. deter[illegible]tion to defend Europe has [illegible] eroded by the Soviet Union's [illegible] strength in intercontinental [illegible]siles.

At the same time, European [illegible]ernments' readiness to base the [illegible]siles on their soil is meant to [illegible]sure the United States that its E[illegible]pean allies are willing to risk So[illegible] nuclear reprisals for the sake [illegible] Western defense.

The new arms package was w[illegible]ly viewed as a test of NATO's a[illegible]ty to make a prompt, tough poli[illegible] decision to respond to the com[illegible]ing Soviet build-up.

Belgian cooperation enab[illegible] NATO to avoid a political clea[illegible] between some of the major mem[illegible] countries — the United States, [illegible] Germany, Britain and Italy — [illegible] the smaller countries that rej[illegible] nuclear role and play a correspo[illegible]ingly limited part in key alliance [illegible]cisions.

West Germany, which origin[illegible] raised the issue of a theater nu[illegible]ance in favor of the Soviet Union [illegible] 1977, strongly supported the [illegible] program. Foreign Minister H[illegible] Deitrich Genscher said the pack[illegible] was "the best-prepared deci[illegible] ever made by the alliance." B[illegible] resisted an appeal from the Ne[illegible]lands to delay today's decision.

West German Chancellor Helm[illegible] Schmidt, anxious to deflect So[illegible] criticism, made his country's par[illegible]ipation conditional on a simulta[illegible]ous Western disarmament offe[illegible] the Soviet Union and also on [illegible] acceptance of missiles by at l[illegible] one other continental European [illegible] — a condition met first by Italy [illegible] strengthened today by Belgian [illegible]ceptance.

Japanese Oil Purchases From Iran Said to Surge

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP) — In a year-end bid to build up petroleum stockpiles, Japanese oil companies have bought more than 20 million barrels of costly Iranian crude oil on the spot market since the United States barred American purchases of oil from Iran in mid-November, industry sources said today.

For the most part the purchases have been intended to ensure Japan's 1980 oil supply, but some of the oil has been resold on European markets, the newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported.

The spot market purchases — at nearly $40 a barrel — have touched off a dispute between Japan and the United States, which has objected to the purchase by Japanese companies of Iranian oil that U.S. companies can no longer obtain.

U.S. officials in Washington have said that the Japanese actions might encourage Iranian leaders to ignore appeals for the release of the 50 American hostages being held in Tehran. But the Japanese, 99-percent dependent on imports for their oil needs, "are afraid that supplies next year will be severely limited," said Toshio Akatsu, director of the Petroleum Association of Japan.

"We are totally dependent on foreign oil," Mr. Akatsu said. "We cannot survive without it. In this connection, we must respect our relationship with Iran as well as that with the United States."

The Foreign Ministry has said that, while relations with the United States remain the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy, friendly ties with Iran must be maintained because it is a major oil supplier.

However, in response to the U.S. criticism, Premier Masayoshi Ohira said yesterday that Japan might consider curtailing oil imports from Iran if the situation worsens.

Today Naohiro Amaya, deputy vice premier for international trade and industry, arrived in Washington for talks with Energy Secretary Charles Duncan and other senior U.S. officials on oil purchases and the energy outlook.

Japanese purchases on the spot market have accounted for 12 percent of the country's petroleum imports during the fourth quarter, industry sources say. Japan is reported to have better than a three-month supply of oil on hand, up from 75 days' consumption six months ago.

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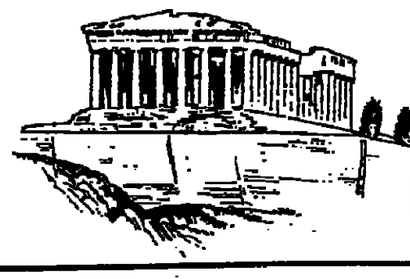

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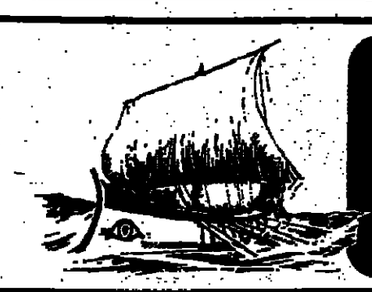

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ntitlements at Issue

;audis Reconsider Sharing)f Oil With Partner Firms

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia is reconsiding its policy of guaranteeing ude oil supplies to foreign compa-es engaged in industrial joint ven-res with the state-owned Saudi asic Industries Corp., known as tbic, and with Petromin, the state troleum agency, officials of those ganizations said this week.

The Saudis have used the pros-ect of such oil entitlements as an centive to attract foreign corpora-ons with their marketing and tech-ological expertise.

Preliminary agreements exist for ilding five petrochemical plants Jubail, on the Gulf, and at Yan-, on the Red Sea. Final agree-ents with Sabic on these projects e awaited by Exxon, Mobile, Shell l, Dow Chemical and a Celanese-xas Eastern joint enterprise.

A high official of Sabic said this eek that he did not expect final reements to be completed, how-er, until the companies get a earer idea of how much oil they n expect. Shell has requested a aranteed supply of 350,000 bar-ls of crude a day for its stake in a roposed $2-billion ethylene com-ex at Jubail.

A sixth proposed petrochemical project — a $270-million methanol plant at Jubail — has already received the green light. Sabic will build and run the plant with the aid of a consortium of five Japanese companies led by Mitsubishi Gas Chemicals. The agreement was signed two weeks ago.

Until now, a basic yardstick of 1,000 barrels of crude a day for every $1 million of a company's direct capital investment has been applied in granting foreign corporations' requests for oil.

Although the five petrochemical joint ventures with Sabic, as well as two proposed refinery joint ventures with Petromin, require only a 15-percent capital stake from foreign partners, that stake is expected to total more than $1.5 billion. This would translate into 1.5 million barrels of petroleum a day. That amount of oil would tie up a significant proportion of Saudi Arabia's output, now a bit more than 9.5 million barrels a day.

The entitlements of the partners in the Arabian American Oil Co. — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California — stand at 6.5 million to 7 million barrels a day. Petromin is currently marketing about 950,000 barrels a day in direct oil sales, mostly to foreign state-owned oil companies. Domestic Saudi consumption, about 500,000 barrels a day, is also handled by Petromin.

The effect on Western consumers of a major reapportionment of crude oil availability would be minimized if part of the Aramco entitlements were given to the international oil companies negotiating for participation in the industrial joint ventures.

Petromin Sales

There has been a marked trend in the last two years, however, to divert increasing percentages of incremental production away from Aramco to Petromin for direct country-to-country sales.

Sabic sources say that the size of a company's direct equity stake will no longer be the sole criterion for determining oil entitlements. Other considerations, such as operating costs, number of personnel and profitability will be taken into account, the sources say.

The final formula for the new entitlements awaits a decision by the Supreme Petroleum Council, Saudi Arabia's highest authority on oil production matters. Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy premier, is chairman of the council.

United Press International

Dianne Feinstein leaves voting booth after casting ballot.

Incumbent Becomes 1st Woman Elected Mayor of San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP) — Dianne Feinstein, who was appointed mayor after the slaying of George Moscone a year ago, turned back a strong conservative challenge to become the first woman elected mayor of San Francisco.

"What this victory means is that the people's voices all over the city are going to be heard," Mrs. Feinstein told a cheering crowd last night after Supervisor Quentin Kopp conceded that he had lost the runoff election. Mrs. Feinstein received 102,233 votes to 87,266 for Mr. Kopp — a margin of 54 percent to 46 percent. She will be inaugurated Jan. 8.

Mr. Kopp forced the runoff when he collected 40 percent of the vote to 42 percent for Mrs. Feinstein in the Nov. 6 general election. Neither gained the majority necessary for victory. Although the election was nonpartisan and both candidates are Democrats, Mr. Kopp mounted one of the strongest conservative challenges in recent years.

As president of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, Mrs. Feinstein assumed the title of acting mayor and then was appointed to the post by her colleagues after the assassinations of Mr. Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk on Nov. 27 of last year.

F-15s' Combat Readiness Cut by Upkeep Problems

By Richard Halloran

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Va. (NYT) — Senior sergeants and maintenance specialists here say that only 35 percent of the First Tactical Fighter Wing's new F-15 Eagles, the leading fighter plane in the Air Force today, are fully capable of flying combat missions on any given day.

Further, officers here say that only half of the Tactical Air Command's 450 F-15s, each of which cost nearly $18 million, are ready to go at any particular time. But they assert that an additional 25 percent could be brought to combat readiness quickly.

That state of readiness has raised questions in Congress as to whether the United States can count on the F-15 for missions requiring a high performance aircraft, primarily against the Soviet Union in Europe. But the F-15 has other uses — President Carter sent eight of the planes to Saudi Arabia early this year to show the flag in the Middle East.

The F-15, which is gradually replacing the F-4 Phantom as the Air Force's primary air superiority fighter, became operational in 1976 in the fighter wing here. Today, F-15 wings and squadrons are in New Mexico and Florida and overseas in West Germany, the Netherlands and Japan. The plane can fly at speeds 2½ that of the speed of sound, at altitudes above 60,000 feet.

1,200-Mile Range

One pilot flies the plane and directs its two missiles, one for targets out of sight, another for those within sight, and fires its Gatling gun at targets nearby. With an ordinary load of weapons, the plane can fly 1,200 miles (1,920 kilometers) — from Washington to Chicago, for example — without refueling.

Pilots and ground crew alike praise the plane for its performance. But they are clearly unhappy with its problems of maintenance. "Am I nervous flying this plane?" a pilot asked. "Let's put it this way: I'm very glad it has two engines."

The ills of the plane, which was subjected to severe testing before it went into production by the McDonnell Aircraft Co., have included these:

- Engines made by Pratt & Whitney have high rates of stalling and then stagnating, or choking, which rapidly increases the engine's temperature and forces the pilot to shut it down and restart. Also, engines are wearing out faster than expected.
- Air Force engineers and maintenance crews say that other parts of the plane are also wearing out faster than expected, some because of poor design, others because of poor materials, still others because pilots are flying the planes "harder" than had been expected.
- Not enough spare parts were ordered to fill the increased demand. Logistics officers say that they wanted to wait until the plane "matured" in service before planning an economic rate of flow of spare parts. Strikes affecting two producers have also hurt. It takes three months to obtain some parts.
- The Air Force, like other military services, is short of the skilled and experienced technicians who bear the brunt of the task of keeping airplanes in the air. They are being drawn away by higher pay in civilian industry and by an erosion of benefits in the military service.

Despite the F-15s' problems, senior officers of the Air Force defend it vigorously. Their basic contention is that all new airplanes have bugs that can be worked out only after the airplane is operational.

In this case, the Air Force demanded an engine that required a leap in technology, particularly in metals that could withstand temperatures of more than 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (more than 1,100 Celsius).

Officers here and in Washington assert that the peak of the engine problem passed six months ago. Technical fixes are being incorporated into the engine, and pilots have been instructed in techniques that have cut down on incidents of stalling and choking.

But the problems of durability and spare parts remain as producers cannot tool up fast enough to make the required items. Air Force officers said that it would be 1981 before real improvements would be seen and 1983 before the situation would stabilize.

Meeting on Heroin Set

PARIS, Dec. 12 (URI) — Law enforcement officials from the United States, Canada and France will discuss heroin trafficking at a three-day meeting in Honolulu beginning tomorrow, French police said yesterday.

Anglican Church In South Africa Risks Ban Order

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Anglican Church, in the latest of a series of church-state confrontations, has decided to risk being outlawed rather than to obey laws related to apartheid.

Archbishop Bill Burnett said that, although it would be terrifying to be banned, the church must not go along with racial discrimination. Specifically, Anglicans object to laws requiring permits for church gatherings and for interracial contacts.

When Archbishop Burnett asked delegates at an Anglican synod last week whether they would be willing to see the church banned rather than submit to unjust laws, the delegates resoundingly answered yes.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, a black Anglican who is secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, recently challenged the government by calling for the withdrawal of foreign investments in South Africa. He was warned that this violated the law but refused to withdraw his remarks.

The Anglican, Methodist and Catholic churches have been at the forefront of political dissent here. The Catholic Church challenged the government by opening integrated schools before they were legal, and several churches have assigned black clergy to white parishes in defiance of the government.

Connally Renounces Federal Help For Funding Primary Campaigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Republican presidential contender John Connally, the best-financed of the 1980 candidates, said today that he would not take federal matching funds that are available for his primary campaigns.

The former governor of Texas, who has raised more than $7 million, said that he was always philosophically opposed to the law allowing candidates to take federal funds to finance their campaigns. But he said that the main reason he made the decision is because it gives him flexibility to spend more than he would otherwise be permitted.

Election laws limit the amount of spending in each primary, based on the number of people of voting age. Mr. Connally, who is campaigning to catch up with the Republican front-runner, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, would have been limited to $264,000 in New Hampshire and $1.3 million in Florida, much of which has already been spent.

Limits Criticized

Mr. Connally said he needs to raise and spend as much as he can because the television networks have not made commercial time available to him. He protested that spending limitations have the effect of assisting incumbents and front-runners.

"The failure of the networks to make meaningful time available to me is tantamount to supporting and enhancing the advantage of my opponents," he said.

On another subject, Mr. Connally said that he had no knowledge of a $1,000 campaign contribution from reputed mobster Mo Dalitz. He said that, if the reported contribution was made and if Mr. Dalitz has the crime connections that he is alleged to have, "We'll refund the money."

Rhodes May Quit As GOP Leader

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., said today that he probably would not run for re-election as Republican leader in the House of Representatives.

The top two candidates for the post are expected to be Robert Michel of Illinois, now assistant Republican leader, and Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Rep. Rhodes was elected as House Republican leader in 1973, succeeding Gerald Ford, who had become vice president. Rep. Rhodes said that, although he probably would not seek the leadership post again, he would run for re-election to the House, of which he has been a member since 1953.

"I can't imagine anything better than being an elder statesman," he said.

Soviet Mission To UN Bombed; 3 Are Injured

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP) — A bomb reported to have been set by e anti-Castro group Omega 7 ex-oded at the Soviet mission to the nited Nations here last night, in-ring four police officers and four ission employees.

None of the injured appeared to ve been seriously hurt, but Soviet ficials refused to allow U.S. doc-rs into the mission. Nor would ey allow the police bomb squad to ter the building to search for her explosives.

A police spokesman said that its nsonnel had been told two weeks o to be on the alert for a bombing the mission because of bombings the Soviet Embassy in Paris and the Soviet trade mission there.

In Moscow, Tass charged that the nited States was following a dou-standard of international law by ing to protect the Soviet mission m attack while demanding diplo-tic immunity for its embassy in n.

J.S. Accuses 2 Refiners Of Overcharging Clients

By Richard D. Lyons

ASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) Department of Energy investiga-s have announced the filing of 13 rges against the Gulf Oil Co. Chevron USA, two major refin-companies, accusing them of archarging customers $550 mil-from 1973 to 1976.

as announced yesterday, the nplaints — known technically as tices of probable violations — g to more than $8 billion the e value of charges that the De-rtment of Energy has brought ainst major refiners of petroleum ducts this year. The companies e 30 days to respond to the charges, none of which alleges will-wrongdoing.

In addition to the charges, the de-rtment announced that it has ned consent orders with the two mpanies totaling $23.3 million. e orders involve refunds to cus-mers, as well as deductions from recouped costs that would even-lly have led to price increases.

A major charge against Gulf in-ves an allegation that the compa-improperly calculated costs re-vered through sales of gasoline, me heating oil and diesel fuel, reby charging prices in excess of maximum price allowed by fed-l regulations. The claimed ount is $155 million.

The second major complaint inst Gulf alleges that the compa-overstated increased costs for eral refinery products in 1975 1976 by $311 million.

The main charges against Chev-, a division of Standard Oil of fornia, contend that the compa-sold fuels refined in six Southern es for $28 million more than ed for by federal price regula-s. The department contends t sales of energy products in the Northeast during that period yielded the company $12 million in overcharges.

Gulf said in a statement made public here that the company "has abided by price regulations to the best of its ability to understand them and to interpret them, and we are confident that our interpretations will be upheld."

Chevron said in San Francisco: "We reject the Department of Energy allegations. A cursory review of the allegations shows that the department is not following its own regulations."

migrants Say GB Arrested ewish Editor

EL AVIV, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Re-t emigrants from the Soviet Un-reported today that a co-editor the underground "Jews in the S.S.R.," Igor Guberman, was ar-ted Aug. 13 in Moscow by the B after he spurned approaches erve as their informer.

At a press conference, details e given by Nina Patlas, who is s. Guberman's sister, and her band, Grigory. They said that Guberman is to be charged h buying stolen icons.

Mr. Guberman, 43, has written medieval Russian art and col-ed icons and other art objects. Patlas said today that the KGB who tried to enlist Mr. nerman had warned him that Kiev he possessed icons and objects and that he could be ecuted for it unless he agreed to e character profiles of his asso-s for the Jewish national move-

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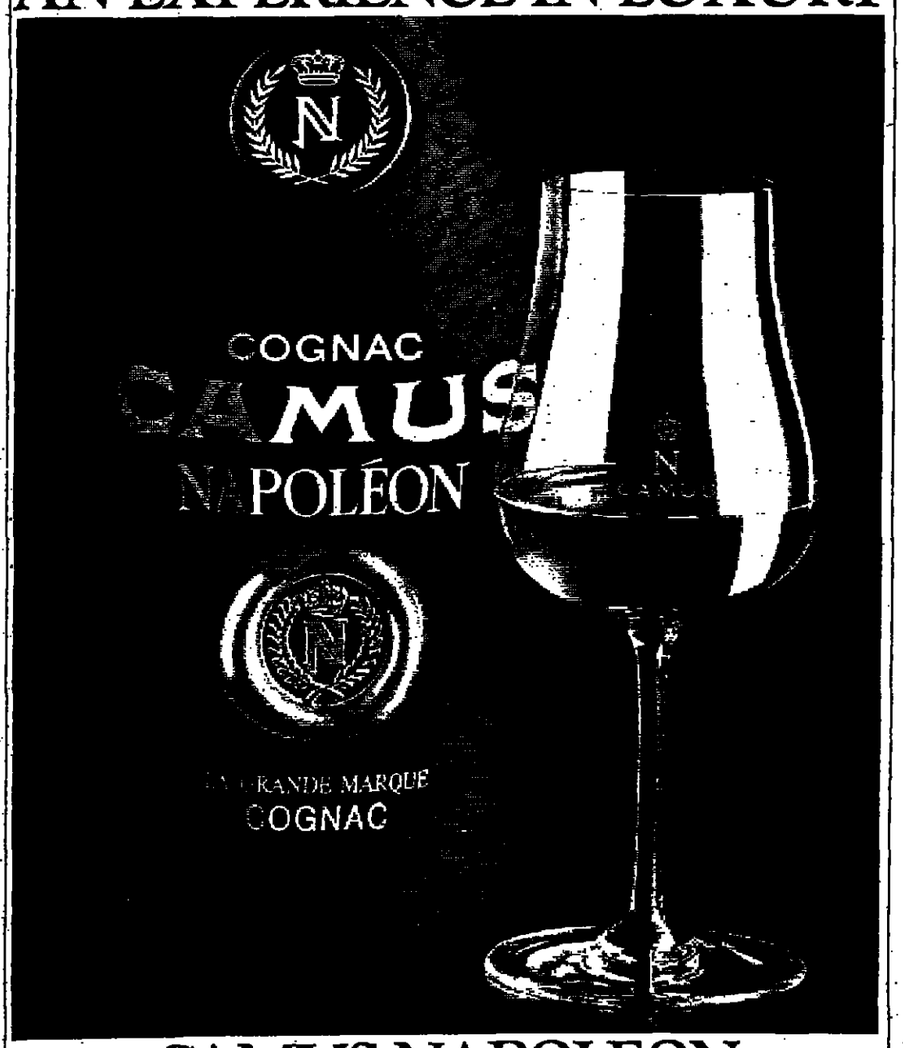

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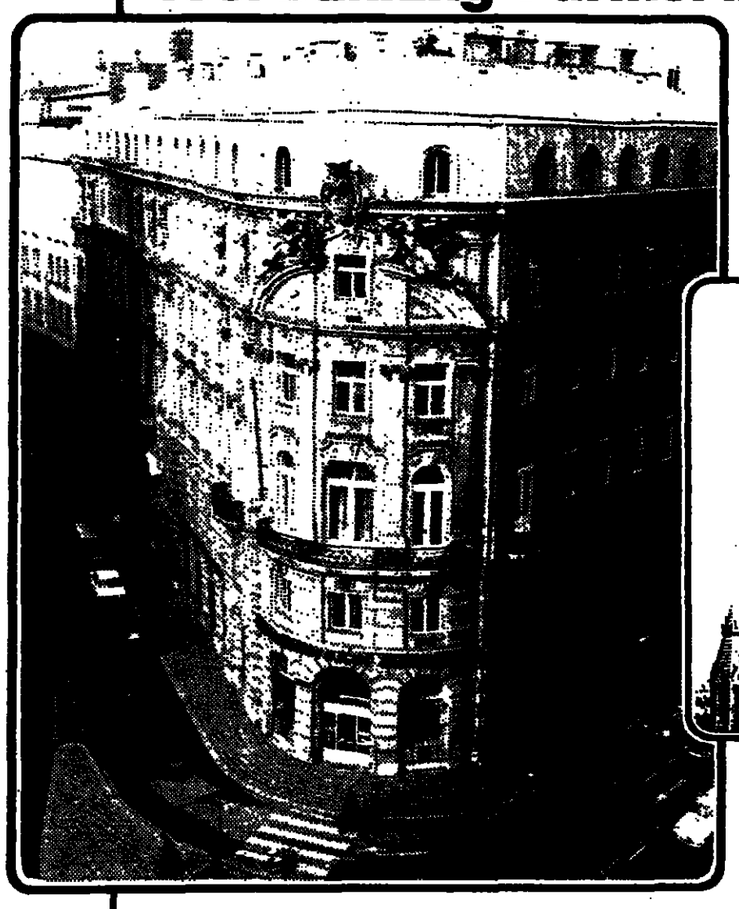

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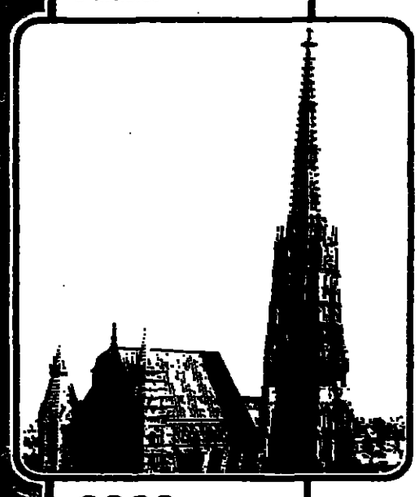

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'Green' Pound, Lira Devalued

EEC to Raise Farm Income in U.K., Italy

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (AP) — Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community agreed today on action to increase farmers' incomes by 5 percent and food prices by 1 percent in Britain and Italy.

Yesterday the ministers approved a six-year, $1.2-billion plan to cut back excess wine production, mostly in Italy and France, and to improve the quality of the grapes that are grown.

With the vote affecting incomes and prices, the nine ministers tentatively devalued by 5 percent the "green pound" and "green lira" — artificial currencies that are used to calculate pay to food producers.

The effect will be to give British and Italian farmers a raise of about 5 percent, while increasing consumer prices in Britain and Italy by about 1 percent.

The devaluation is to take effect on Monday. The prices of some products, such as cereals in Britain and sugar in Italy, will not be raised until later. France at first refused to go along, but agreed subject to approval by the French cabinet.

The wine compromise followed 17 months of disagreement on how to share the costs. The wine-growing countries had asked the EEC to pay a large share of the costs, but the northern countries pressed for minimum outlay.

A compromise was reached on a figure of $1.2 billion to be paid by the EEC, with the rest of the funding to come from member states individually under a formula based on the size of their wine-growing industries.

France reportedly tried to talk Britain and the EEC Commission into a truce in the so-called "lamb war," but British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker said that Britain would not be silenced. Agriculture Commissioner Finn Olav Gundelach indicated that he would continue his efforts to have France end curbs on imported British mutton.

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U.K. to Train Troops In Chemical Warfare

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Britain has opened Europe's first chemical warfare training ground, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

In exercises starting next month at Porton Down chemical warfare base in southwest England, British soldiers will be sprayed from planes and bombarded with chemical shells to simulate warfare conditions, a spokesman said. He said that the chemicals were highly diluted and would pose no threat to civilians living nearby.

U.S. Envoy Says Palestine Talks Are Progressing

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Sol Linowitz, the new leader of the U.S. team in the Palestinian autonomy talks, today brought together the chief Israeli and Egyptian negotiators and claimed that progress had been made.

Mr. Linowitz, who was in Cairo last weekend, flew back from Israel today with the senior Israeli negotiator, Interior Minister Youssef Burg, for a hastily scheduled meeting with Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil.

Mr. Khalil credited Mr. Linowitz with bringing "fresh ideas" to the first meeting of the three men since Mr. Linowitz replaced Robert Strauss as President Carter's special Middle Eastern envoy this month.

However, the three men said they had agreed not to reveal the details of their meeting in Mr. Khalil's office.

Italy to Receive Venezuela Oil

ROME, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Venezuela will supply Italy with five million tons of crude oil in 1980, or double its shipments of both crude and refined oil products this year, the Budget Ministry announced here today.

The increase was announced previously but the amount had not been decided. The agreement is part of an economic cooperation accord that the two countries signed Dec. 1 during the visit to Rome of the Venezuelan development minister, Manuel Quijada.

Following the recent suspension of the direct government-to-government oil contract between Saudi Arabia and Italy because of bad publicity over an alleged payoff scandal, the Rome government estimated it would fall 28 million tons short of its oil requirement of 103 million tons in 1980. The Venezuelan pact will help cover that gap.

United Press International

In Turin, a student wounded in the terrorist attack yesterday on the university waits to be treated.

Cossiga Summons Interior, Justice Ministers

Police in Rome Battle Student Leftists

ROME, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Police firing tear gas fought leftist students around Rome University today in a second day of violence that prompted Premier Francesco Cossiga to summon his interior and justice ministers to a special meeting.

The week's trouble began yesterday in Turin, where guerrillas of the leftist Front Line terrorist group took over the Turin University Business School, herded 200 persons into a main hall at gunpoint, selected five teachers and five students and shot them all in the legs.

Today, Rome University students tried to hold a demonstration, that had been banned, commemorating the 10th anniversary of Italy's worst bombing since World War II, when 16 persons were killed in an explosion at a Milan bank Dec. 12, 1969. Two rightists were later sentenced to life imprisonment for the bombing.

Police were out early in full riot gear around the university and initial scuffling started when students hurled a Molotov cocktail and other items at police from the windows of the Enrico Fermi Technical Institute. Police responded with tear gas canisters and charged other groups that had set fire to several of city buses.

Detectives seized a suitcase containing 10 firebombs and students were reported carrying Molotov cocktails in other sectors of the city.

Papal Condemnation

In his weekly general audience in the Vatican, Pope John Paul II condemned the continuing terrorism.

Angered by yesterday's violence in Turin and today's in Rome, Premier Cossiga summoned his ministers to a special meeting today to discuss the violence and reported to President Sandro Pertini.

In Bologna, four police and two demonstrators were injured in riots, a car was burned, and police fired volleys of tear gas. Eight students were arrested.

In Naples, a bomb blasted out the windows of the local press club, but there were no reported injuries.

In the occupation of the business school, the Front Line in a communique said the business school was the spearhead of an establishment move to keep the proletariat down, and expressed sympathy with the Red Brigades, Italy's chief urban guerrilla organization.

The terrorists marched the people to the main hall, made them crouch on their knees with heads pressed to the ground in the position of Moslem prayer, inspected their identity papers and interrogated them.

As the hostages crouched, a gunman waved his weapon and said, "This is a Russian-made AK-47. Anyone moves, and there will be a massacre."

School librarian Barbara Bosco, 22, said one gunman told the hostages during the 45-minute raid, "We are here because you have decided to become bosses. Be careful, because the time has come to decide if you are with us or with the others."

14 Untouchables Die, 8 Hurt in India Raid

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12 (AP) — Police said that unidentified men killed 14 Hindu Untouchables and wounded eight in a raid on Jadonpur village, in Uttar Pradesh, 200 miles southeast of New Delhi, the United News of India reported.

The raiders set six houses on fire and shot the occupants as they ran out, the report said. The fire also destroyed livestock and grain. The Untouchables are the lowest Hindu caste.

Puerto Rico Blast Hits Oil Complex

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 12 (AP) — Explosions rocked a Japanese-owned oil refining complex early today, destroying a petrochemical plant and badly damaging two others. Police said 10 persons were injured in the blasts and ensuing fire that caused an estimated $40 million in damage.

The cause of the explosion was not immediately known, but there were no indications that sabotage was involved.

Police said that a blast shook the Caribe Isoprine, a Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., satellite plant that manufactures synthetic rubber, and rapidly spread to the nearby Hector and CPI-2 facilities, which produce synthetic fibers. The oil refining plant itself was not damaged.

Moslems One-Sixth of Population

Tito Backs Moves to Halt Spread of Islamic Revival

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Dec. 12 (WP) — President Tito of Yugoslavia has given his personal backing to a campaign to prevent the spread of pan-Islamic revolutionary ideas among Europe's most important Moslem community.

The campaign has focused attention on the sensitive position of Yugoslavia's estimated 3.5 million Moslems — descendants of Islamic converts during five centuries of Turkish rule. Moslems make up nearly one-sixth of Yugoslavia's population.

Traditionally, Yugoslav Communist officials have tended to treat the Moslem community with kid gloves, at least in comparison with the two other major religious institutions here — the Roman Catholic and Serbian Orthodox churches.

Like the Christians, the Moslems were sharply put in their place after the last war when many of them cooperated with forces opposed to Marshal Tito's partisans. But since then they have been relatively pampered, receiving state subsidies for education and for the upkeep of mosques.

This now seems to have changed, as the authorities have awakened to the implications of the worldwide Islamic revival. Several Moslem leaders, including the mufti of Belgrade, have been given severe warnings for allegedly seeking to disrupt the atmosphere of "brotherhood and unity" of Yugoslavia's multinational population.

Khomeini Influence

One prominent Communist theorist, Fuad Muhic, accused certain unnamed Yugoslav Moslem leaders of being influenced by the ideas of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. In an interview with the weekly magazine Start, he added that — whatever its relevance for Iran — such revolutionary Islamic socialism had no place in Yugoslavia.

These warnings were underlined by President Tito during a recent visit to the central republic of Bosnia, where most Yugoslav Moslems live. Clearly referring to the Moslems, he praised republican leaders for having taken tough action against "the subversive activities of certain clerical circles."

Given the fragmentary and one-sided reporting of the officially inspired Yugoslav press, it is difficult for the outsider to establish exactly what happened to justify such attacks. According to press accounts the mufti of Belgrade was accused of referring at the opening of a mosque to "brother Moslems" and stating that people who eat pork become like the animals they eat.

The controversy must be seen against a background of deep-rooted animosities among Yugoslavia's many different nationalities. During World War II, there were massacres of rival national minorities.

This helps explain the acute sensitivity of Yugoslav officials to anything smacking of sectarianism. Thus the use of an apparently innocuous phrase like "brother Moslems" was interpreted by the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug as "an unacceptable attempt to set apart Moslems from other nationalities and religious groups and to sow the seeds of dissent between them."

N. Korea Returns Body

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Dec. 12 (AP) — North Korea returned today the body of a U.S. soldier who was killed when he stepped on a mine in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea.

Prague Reports Low Supplies of Consumer Items

PRAGUE, Dec. 12 (AP) — Communist Party leaders said yesterday that Czechoslovakia had suffered major economic setbacks and that there was growing public unhappiness over shortages and other problems.

In a report issued on the second day of a Central Committee meeting, party officials complained that trade and production managers had not been able to keep up stocks of toothpaste, matches and salt. "Such shortages cannot be tolerated," the report said. "There must be immediate redress."

Party and government leaders have complained this year that mismanagement was hurting an economy already damaged by a harsh winter and poor crops.

"Working people and the public have been speaking increasingly critically lately," said the report, which disclosed orders for a 1 percent reduction in the number of administrative employees.

According to the official news agency, the Central Committee said that, because of the economic troubles, investments next year would be reduced by more than [illegible] percent and funds for new building cut by 20 percent.

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Despite Drilling, Prices, Profits

U.S. Gas, Oil Production Expected to Decline in '80s

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — Despite sharply increased drilling activity, record high prices, and comfortable oil industry profits, oil and natural gas production in the United States is expected to decline throughout the 1980s and, at best, level off by 1990.

"It's simple, we're just going to have to run to stand still," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee. Mr. Jackson's oft-repeated forecast of a downturn in conventional oil and gas output increasingly is shared by a number of major oil companies such as Shell and Exxon.

More recently the General Accounting Office has added yet another pessimistic assessment.

"It is very unlikely that U.S. petroleum and natural gas production can be increased above or even held at current levels," the GAO says, although it could be stabilized by 1990.

A similar view is offered by Gulf Oil Co. chairman Jerry McAfee who says, "We'll do well just to stay even in domestic oil output during the next decade."

The United States produces about 10.2 million barrels of oil a day — nearly 3 billion barrels a year — in addition to 18.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas annually. Proven domestic oil reserves are estimated at about 30 billion barrels, and proven gas reserves at 200 trillion cubic feet.

The United States imports nearly half of its total oil needs, and about 20 percent of the natural gas burned in U.S. homes, factories and businesses.

The steady decline in oil and gas production results from the simple fact that the nation's oil companies and consumers have been using oil and gas faster than new reserves have been discovered. Last year, for example, despite the 48,500 new wells drilled — a near-record level — oil reserves dropped by 1.7 billion barrels, and gas reserves fell by 7 trillion cubic feet.

Little Exploration Seen

The GAO lays part of the difficulty to exploratory drilling trends. "Almost 90 percent of the increased drilling activity has been development drilling," essentially adding new production facilities to known oil or gas fields. The agency says "exploratory drilling activity has increased only one-third as fast as developmental drilling."

Oil companies, in other words, are not risking the largest share of their drilling on so-called unexplored frontier areas, and instead are going after areas known to contain oil or gas.

The most attractive frontier drilling areas, according to oilmen at Exxon, and Atlantic Richfield are the outer continental shelf, Alaska, and some still unexplored onshore areas away from major producing areas such as Texas or Oklahoma. Largely due to government policy uncertainty, or yet unresolved environmental and land issues, large portions of the continental shelf and Alaska have not been made available to the industry for drilling.

The disparity in drilling, however, remains.

Weeks after Texas Railroad Commission member Mack Wallace said that Texas, the nation's leading oil producing state was "kind of picked over," former Alaska Governor Walter Hickle complained about the limited drilling activity that has taken place in his state.

"Only seven oil rigs are at work in Alaska," Mr. Hickle says, "compared to 366 in Louisiana and 807 in Texas."

Ironically, Alaska's massive 9.6 billion barrel oil field at Prudhoe Bay discovered in the late 1960s, arrested an earlier downturn in the nation's domestic oil production.

Mr. Hickle and another former Alaskan governor, William Egan, insist that the state's 1.6 million barrel a day oil production could be increased to 4.5 million barrels if the oil companies were free to increase production.

The GAO and some other analysts hold out a more optimistic view of natural gas prospects, saying gas production will not decline as quickly as oil output.

Gasoline Stocks Called Low

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP) — The nation's primary stocks of gasoline are less than one day's supply above the level at which spot shortages could develop, the Lundberg Letter reported Sunday.

And, gasoline allocations to dealers are more than 19 percent below gasoline use in December, 1977, the Los Angeles-based oil industry newsletter said.

The publication bases its figures on analysis of oil company announcements and surveys of thousands of dealers. "Prospects in general are sobering," the letter said, because the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at a meeting Dec. 17 in Caracas, is expected to increase the price ceiling on its members' crude oil exports above the current $23.50 per barrel.

National gasoline consumption at the end of 1979 is expected to be 5 percent below the end of 1978, including a 7.4-percent cutback in the last half of the year, said Mark Emond, the Lundberg Letter's editor-in-chief.

United Press International

WOOD BURNER — An experimental wood-powered car nears the end of its cross-country test run near Riverside, Calif. The device at the rear turns solid wood fuel into a gaseous substance that fuels the car. The journey, which began in Florida, cost about one cent a mile.

Qadhafi Called Mad by PLO Newspaper

BEIRUT, Dec. 12 (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday called Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi mad and joined claims that he was behind the mysterious disappearance of Shiite Lebanese religious leader Imam Musa Sadr in Libya last year.

In an editorial in the organization's daily newspaper, the PLO also protested the deportation of its representative in Tripoli Sunday.

The PLO news agency Wafa, also distributed the same editorial and said the paper "exposed the conspiracy of the mad Qadhafi against the revolution of the Palestinian people."

"It is very sad that the man deported from Libya was the ambassador of Palestine [Sulaiman al-Shurafa] instead of the ambassador of the United States," the editorial said.

Mr. Shurafa's deportation climaxed a three-day siege at the PLO office in Tripoli by alleged Libyan secret policemen.

"We hope that you leave the Palestinian revolution to manage its own affairs. But this is not what you have done so far and still you expect us to say thanks?" the editorial said.

The paper also revealed that Col. Qadhafi had received a 14-point security report from PLO chairman Yasser Arafat "confirming that Sadr disappeared in Libya and never left for Rome" as the Libyan authorities have claimed.

"Yes, you have become mad . . . And you personally bear the responsibility of Sadr's disappearance," the newspaper told the Libyan leader.

Col. Qadhafi has long been accused by the religious leadership of the Lebanese Shiite community of masterminding Imam Sadr's disappearance along with two companions during a visit to Libya in August, 1978.

Press reports from Rabat last week said Imam Sadr and his companions were shot dead by a firing squad in Libya. But Imam Sadr's sister, Rabab, was recently quoted in Beirut as saying she has information her brother was still alive and being held in Libya. She did not elaborate.

Museums in U.S. Delay Return To Iran of Borrowed Art Works

TEHRAN, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Valuable paintings and sculptures lent by a Tehran museum to three American museums, and which were to have been returned a year ago, have not yet been sent back despite repeated written requests, according to the director of the Tehran Museum of Contemporary Art.

The U.S. museums — the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Herbert F. Johnson Museum in Ithaca, N.Y. — have cited shipping problems when explaining the delays to Iranian officials. But the head of the Tehran museum says that European museums and some private American galleries have not had such problems in returning borrowed works.

The loans to the American museums were made in 1977 and 1978, before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

President Carter's freezing of Iranian assets in the United States was cited yesterday by the directors of the National Gallery and the Guggenheim Museum as a major reason for the delay in returning the borrowed art works.

Masud Shafie Monfared, director of the Tehran museum, although upset at the delay and the lack of cooperation by the American museums, said that he is more concerned about what he perceives to be a lack of understanding by Westerners of Islamic culture.

He said that, while the emphasis in Iran on Western art that was prevalent under the shah has lessened considerably, the Tehran museum has no intention of selling or concealing valuable Western paintings inherited from the old regime.

500 Acres Burn On Calif. Coast

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Dec. 12 (UPI) — A fire fanned by erratic winds burned more than 500 acres of dry brush in the canyons near this Southern California community before firefighters began to contain it early today.

One house was destroyed and two others were damaged by the fire, which began last night, and hundreds of residents abandoned their homes for a short time.

At dawn, a spokesman said that the fire was 85 percent contained, but that full control depended on the wind, which was picking up. The fire, which had blackened about 550 acres, was tentatively blamed on electrical causes.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Halted

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Dec. 12 (AP) — One of the two units of the Point Beach nuclear power plant has been shut again because of leaks in the steam generator tube, Wisconsin Electric Power Co. said today. The unit had resumed operations Dec. 1 after being shut almost two months.

Pilots Urge 3d Crewman In New Planes, May Strike

FRANKFURT, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Airline pilots from Western Europe and the United States threatened strike action yesterday to support their demands for an extra crew member in the next generation of Airbus and Boeing planes.

More than 600 pilots and flight engineers from 18 European airlines and the United States said in a resolution that they would take further action if the planes were not adapted to take three crew members instead of two.

The pilots said that the European Airbus A-310 and Boeing-757, which are to be introduced by 1983, need three men in the cockpit for safety reasons. Yesterday's unanimous resolution accused airline managements of settling for a lower safety level than possible for economic and political reasons.

"Nobody can force us to fly the aircraft if we do not want to fly them," Capt. Fritz Brouwer, chairman of the organizing committee of the European pilots' association, Europilote, said at a protest meeting.

"The Europilote council already has considered some possible further steps, namely a three-hour warning strike and a 24-hour warning strike," Capt. Brouwer said. Europilote represents 10,500 pilots and flight engineers.

Plans for the Airbus A-310 and the Boeing-757 call for a cockpit with all instruments at the front to be controlled by two pilots helped by computers. Aircraft of similar size generally have a panel of instruments on the right wall of the cockpit operated by a third man, usually a flight engineer.

The pilots' resolution said that the new planes should have a three-man cockpit with a sideward-facing crew station for the third crew member.

Chinese Oil Port Opens

PEKING, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — An oil port with six tanker docks and a pipeline link from the Shengli fields has gone into operation on the north bank of the Yangtse River at Nanjing, the Chinese news agency said this week.

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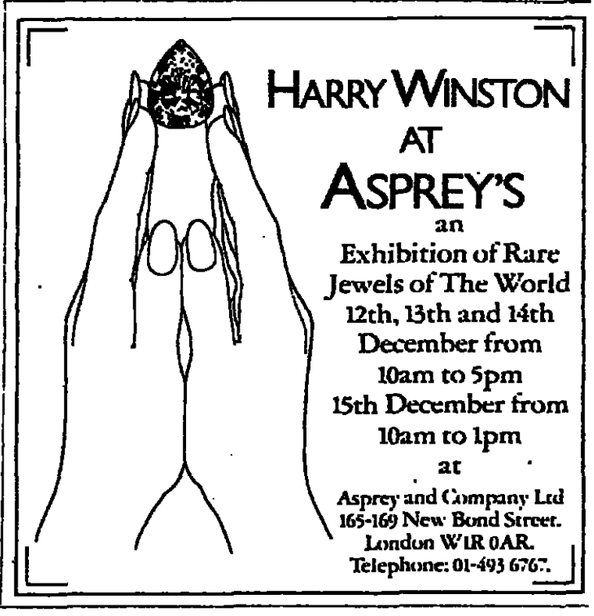
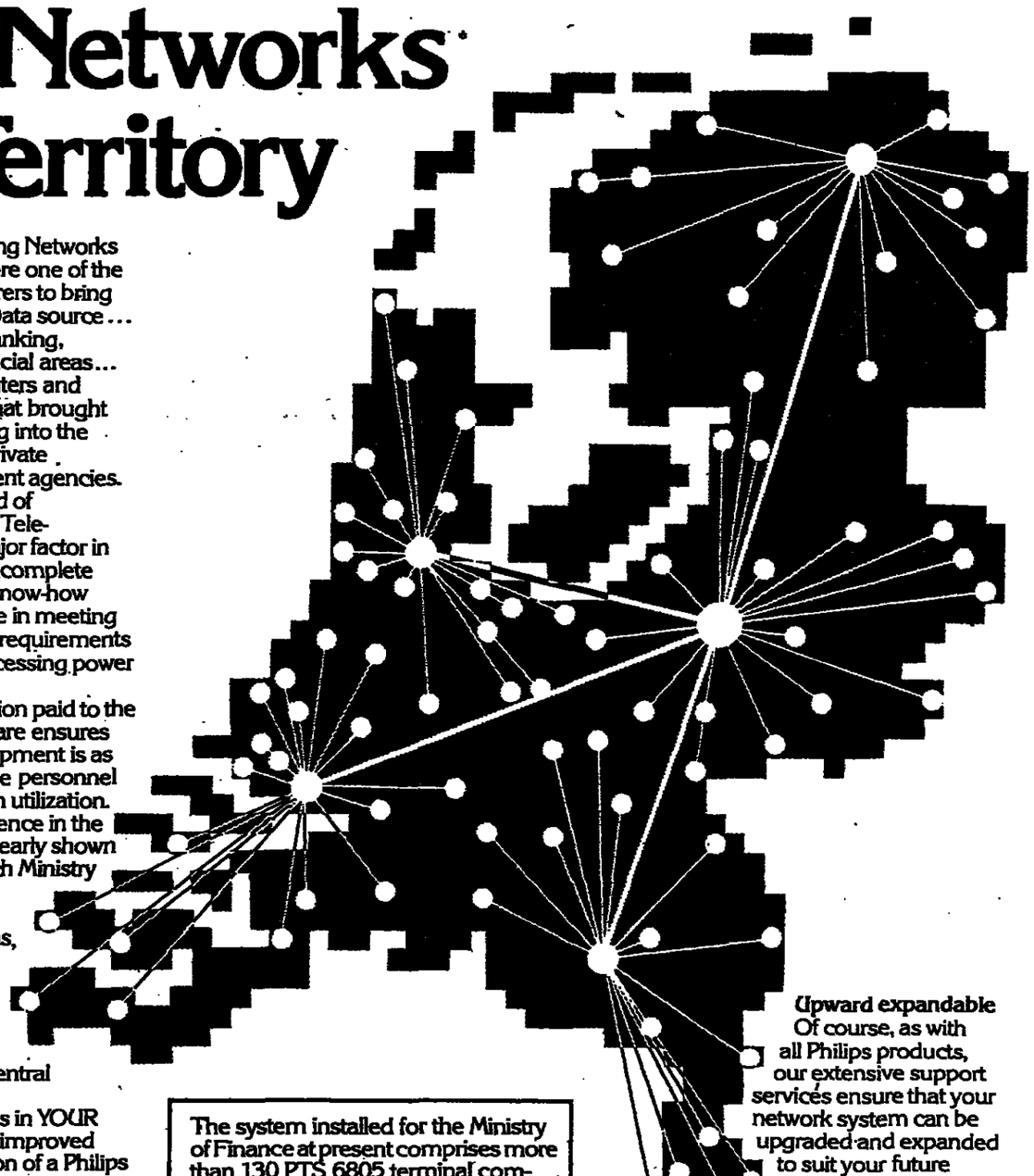


DDP Networks Our Territory



Distributed Data Processing Networks are Philips territory. We were one of the first computer manufacturers to bring computing power to the Data source... via terminal systems in banking, insurance and other financial areas... and also via office computers and small business systems that brought Electronic Data Processing into the organizational centre of private companies and government agencies.

Experience in the field of Telecommunications and Teleprocessing has been a major factor in enabling Philips to design complete DDP networks. Software know-how stems from our experience in meeting our clients' organizational requirements and the application of processing power to the end users' needs.

The amount of attention paid to the ergonomics of the hardware ensures that working with the equipment is as pleasant as possible for the personnel and thus leads to optimum utilization.

This extensive experience in the field of DDP Networks is clearly shown by the order from the Dutch Ministry of Finance for supplying a PTS 6000 network of computer terminal systems, with data communication to a main frame. This has considerably improved the flow of information between the various regional centres and the central office in Apeldoorn.

Data Communications in YOUR territory can also be vastly improved through the implementation of a Philips network system... stretching your computer power from end to end of your organization... placing it at the disposal of staff at any location or work centre... improving the efficiency of your business and speeding up data flow by providing unique, distributed computing capabilities.

The system installed for the Ministry of Finance at present comprises more than 130 PTS 6805 terminal computers which form the connection with the communication network. Linked to these are some 260 workstations, each consisting of a visual display unit, keyboard and printer. The communication network itself is built up from six mini-computers, five acting as line concentrators and one as the network processor. Communication control is executed by a network control package called N20 DS: using packet switching techniques. Planned expansion in the early 1980's will increase the number of workstations to 750.

Close coordination in project management between Philips and The Ministry of Finance resulted in the installation of the equipment ready for initial testing being completed ahead of schedule.

Upward expandable
Of course, as with all Philips products, our extensive support services ensure that your network system can be upgraded and expanded to suit your future data processing needs.
No special premises or elaborate temperature controls are required and unattended operation reduces manpower costs. Fail-safe criteria allow for immediate back-up in critical situations... modular design minimises maintenance and ensures an extremely high level of reliability.

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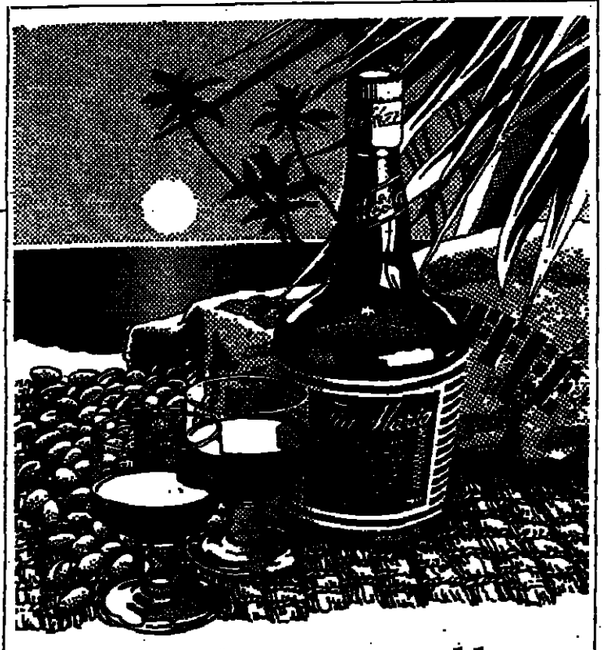

If you know your world... you'll have discovered the secret of Tia Maria

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, December 13, 1979

Little Help From U.S. Friends

It is axiomatic in a crisis that one expects close friends to gather round and render the best help they can under the circumstances, and in the Iran crisis the United States has not been altogether badly served. Notwithstanding their greater reliance on Iranian oil, the European allies have offered useful political and diplomatic support, if a bit tardily and quietly in some instances. They have asserted, with others, the common international interest in upholding the law of diplomatic immunity. They have accepted that the Atlantic Alliance, though focused on the Soviet Union, necessarily has a global aspect that makes U.S. honor and credibility in Iran at least in some degree a matter of their own concern.

But of course things are more complicated. The allies are not eager to take the more painful economic steps that the United States has already begun recommending, especially if it turns out that only allies bear a special burden. Some of these steps, like leaning on courts to freeze Iranian assets, look questionable on the merits. But others would seem to most Americans well within bounds, as long as the United States sets the example, demanding no more of others than it is asking of itself.

Then there is Japan, the one close U.S. friend whose conduct in the crisis the Carter administration has publicly pronounced wanting. From the entourage of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, during his consultations with the allies this week, came the sharp complaint that Japan had rushed "with unseemly haste" to buy the Iranian oil the United States is boycotting, and that its banks had "gone overboard" to help Tehran cope with the U.S.-imposed freeze.

No authenticating detail was immediately offered. But Mr. Vance is a cautious man, slow to take offense, and if even he is offended, that will be enough for a lot of Americans. Japan has long benefited in the United States from the idea that it's a special case: in its political fragility, its ethnic delicacy, its resource vulnerability, and so forth. By its Iran policy, Japan puts some part of its implicit claim to special standing at risk.

* * *

The allies, including Japan, do not like to contemplate the disruptions to their own economies that a prolonged screw-tightening operation, let alone a violent denouement, would bring. They lean to the view that diplomacy, including the avenues they keep open, can be of as much value as their participation in tightening the screws. In this they offer an implicit bargain to the United States, providing their full support as long as something less is sought. This puts the United States in the position of taking as much as it can get in the name of solidarity, and asking for no more in the name of discretion. It is, in brief, not easy to get a little help from the friends of the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Gold and Oil

Have you noticed that the price of gold and the price of oil seem to go up together? The price of gold reached a record yesterday. The price of oil will do the same by the end of the month. There are two reasons for this ominous correspondence between the two.

A lot of oil money is finding its way to people in the Middle East who want to put it into something a bit more solid, and perhaps less visible, than a local bank account. Beyond that, not only in the Middle East but around the world, there is what you might call the fear factor. It is fear of inflation, which the oil price increases aggravate. It is fear of instability in the world monetary system, strained by the enormous surpluses that the OPEC countries are again accumulating.

It's all very well to deplore the continual increases in oil prices. But every time the price goes up, the sellers discover that they can still sell as much as ever. Under those circumstances, it's hard to explain to them why they shouldn't just keep going. The buyers wring their hands and complain of dangers to the world economy, but they keep buying. Nowhere has there been more hand-wringing than in the United States. Evidently, it's going to take something a little stronger. In fact, the price is going to keep climbing until the sellers begin having trouble getting rid of the stuff.

Americans have already cut down significantly on their oil consumption. But the steady rise in prices, and the increasing outflow of U.S. wealth to pay for it, means that Americans are going to have to cut down more. What's the best way to do it?

The remedy needs to be one that will take effect rapidly, in the weeks and months ahead. The long-term strategies — solar power, shale oil and the rest — are worth pursuing for the 1990s. But the immediate need is a strategy for getting through 1980, the 12 months directly ahead.

Only one device will work fast enough, and effectively enough, to offer real promise. That's a higher price for gasoline at the pump. Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., introduced legislation on Tuesday for a tax of 50 cents a gallon. That's exactly the right move. The bill wasn't taken very seriously at the Capitol, where people immediately pointed out that Sen. Stevenson isn't running for reelection. But Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., who is running for president, has put a 50-cent gasoline tax before the House. He would use the revenues to cut the Social Security tax, which also makes good sense. It's a courageous position for a candidate. If you want to know what could be done right now to diminish OPEC's power, and to protect U.S. prosperity, you might consider those two gasoline tax bills.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Emphasis on Hunger

A moment when a Third World country is subjecting the United States to an unprecedented humiliation is not the best time for an official commission to suggest that the United States care more for the Third World. Awkward timing, however, is one of the risks Jimmy Carter accepted when he decided last year to accept his son Chip's recommendation to make a major public splash on the world hunger issue, rather than simply sift the bureaucracy for its best ideas. Chip Carter had come to hunger through some enthusiasts in the "human potenual" movement. So it was that Mr. Carter set up a special panel whose members ranged from entertainers to experts. Charged not just with making recommendations but also with winning public support for them, the President's Commission on World Hunger checked in on Monday.

* * *

As you would expect from this sort of single-issue group, it puts its cause at the center of the universe, and it offers a full range of good reasons — moral, security, economic — for the United States to embrace the elimination of hunger as the "primary focus" of its relations with the developing world. This is all to the good. Few would deny the need to search harder for ways to relieve the misery of the millions, and by that the commission does not mean simply more U.S. aid. Its emphasis on getting developing countries to grow more of their own food, in a context of eradicating poverty, is sound. This panel can surely help focus the attention of Congress and the public on hunger.

Yet a nagging question arises: What do developing countries desire as the primary focus of their relations with the United States? A depressing number of them, a depressing proportion of the time, have something else in mind. They want arms. They want prestige industrial projects. They want support for domestic arrangements favoring an elite and condoning mass poverty. They want political confrontations with "imperialism." And they want perhaps most the feeling of controlling their own destinies. In this spirit, many of them are likely to find this report an evasion of their demands for the changes in trade, money, commodities and energy that constitute the "new international economic order."

* * *

There is an irony here, for this report is startlingly sympathetic to much Third World thought. It approvingly cites the "determined measures" taken by the Soviet Union, China and Cuba, among others, in their "most successful national campaigns against poverty and hunger." It uncritically relays the indictment by Julius Nyerere, whose own policies have had a harsh impact on Tanzania's food supply, that one group of people has access to the world's resources and one group does not. It attributes population growth to "inequitable social and economic conditions" and, unforgivably, says not one word about family planning. Since the report issued on Monday is "preliminary," surely that fault, and a few others, will be corrected before the final report comes out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1904

PEKING — The Peking Gazette this morning published the special report of Viceroy Yuan concerning secret anti-foreign societies. In Henan Province, all the leaders have been arrested. The edict removes the local civil and military mandarins at Xin-Siang for negligence, and orders the governor of Henan to reform the administration of the province. This afternoon an imperial decree was issued abolishing the governorship of two provinces, Hunan and Hupei. The viceroy of Hupei and Henan has been instructed to assume both of these posts. These important measures of economy are in harmony with the recent edicts requiring the abolition of useless offices and a reduction of expenses.

Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1929

RIGA — The Ukrainian Union of the Godless is very actively prosecuting its campaign against Christmas. Its slogan is "All at Work on Christmas Day." The latest anti-religious move in Kharkov is the publication of a new paper called the "Bellicose Godless," with a circulation of 100,000. The workmen in a number of towns have declared themselves willing to sacrifice their Christmas Day earnings and give them to the fund for the industrialization of the Soviet Union. The peasants, it is also announced, are as keen as the working people in their anti-religious activities, and have proved their good-will by closing down churches and removing church bells for industrial use.

Moscow and Cambodia: Is There No Pity?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are getting worse by the day, not only over the control of strategic weapons and the emplacement of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe but also over the desperate human tragedy in Cambodia.

The latest U.S. intelligence report to President Carter on the Soviet Union's role in Southeast Asia indicates that Moscow is not merely refusing to relieve the suffering of the Cambodian people but is actually blocking the distribution of food and medicine from other countries.

This intelligence report notes that large amounts of desperately needed supplies are reaching Cambodia but they are being diverted from the people who need them most and into the hands of pro-Soviet Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin military.

Taxes and Tariffs

The report adds that taxes and tariffs are being collected on foreign relief supplies, and charges that in some regions the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin authorities have actually prevented the harvesting of grain.

Carter is reported to be outraged by this intelligence and as a result authorized the unusual step of denouncing these activities in a formal White House statement, which, incidentally, was largely ignored by most U.S. newspapers.

"To counter this mounting tragedy," the White House statement said, "we call upon responsible leaders in both Hanoi and Moscow to recognize and act upon the compelling humanitarian requirements of the Cambodian people, which they thus far have not done. We call on them to cooperate fully with the international community in opening all routes for supplies to enter Cambodia, which they thus far have not done. We call on them to take the steps necessary to speed the distribution of humanitarian aid to starving people throughout all parts of that country, which they thus far have not done. We call on them not to feed the flames of war, but use aircraft and airfields to ferry food to feed the people of Kampuchea."

Soviet Intentions

The intelligence reports to Carter do not claim that the Soviet Union is intervening with its own troops in the Vietnam invasion of Cambodia. But they make some important points about Moscow's intentions in that part of the world, including the following:

- The key Soviet role is in the supply and air delivery of food, fuel and ammunition to those forces which are fighting against the Pol Pot guerrilla troops.
- The pace of Soviet shipping to Vietnam since the Chinese invasion in March has been intense: Between then and the end of November, over 200 Soviet general-cargo ships, 120 known arms carriers and about 70 tankers have been in Vietnamese ports.
- The United States has little or no evidence about the types of equipment currently being used in the Kampuchean campaign, but at the outset of the operation it was clear that most of the weaponry being used was captured U.S. materiel — aircraft, trucks and guns, drawn from depots in the south of Vietnam.
- We cannot determine, say the intelligence reports, what portion of the Soviet-supplied weapons which have entered Vietnam since March are earmarked for Cambodia and what has gone to shore up the Vietnamese border defenses against China. We suspect that most have been moved north or placed into reserve against the possibility of another Chinese attack.
- In contrast to Ethiopia and Algeria, where Soviet advisers planned campaigns and engaged in combat, the report continues, we have no direct evidence that the Soviet Union is maintaining military advisers with Vietnamese forces fighting in Cambodia. The Russians are more likely to be with the troops as observers than as advisers. A group of 200 Russians is stationed in Ho Chi Minh City, and half of this unit is flown daily aboard a Vietnamese civil transport to Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang, with the other half returning to Vietnam.
- There have been verified reports, according to this report to the president, that chemical warfare is being used against both Pol Pot forces and Kampuchean civilians. Some of these reports indicate the use of riot-control gas, but others are similar to reports of the use of chemical agents against the Hmong tribe in Laos.

Wider Movements

Naturally the intelligence services of the U.S. government are more interested in the wider movements of Soviet power in this region of the Pacific. It is noted here that the Russians have taken a number of highly visible military actions in the area. These serve several purposes: conveying a signal to the Chinese; providing general support of Vietnam and its actions; and furthering broad Soviet aims in Asia. For example, the U.S. intelligence reports note the following:

- The movement of a Kiev-class aircraft carrier (the Minsk) and several new guided-missile cruisers to the Pacific as a visible display of increasing Soviet naval power.
- Newly-gained access to ports and airfields in Vietnam, which improve Soviet ability to conduct distant naval operations, including long-range reconnaissance of Chinese, American, Australian and New Zealand forces and activities.
- Modernization of the Soviet navy in the Pacific, now regarded in Washington as essentially on a par with the U.S. Northern Fleet in that area, and extended areas of operation by ships, submarines and aircraft — all of which are being watched in Washington as part of the growth of Moscow's global reach and competition with the United States in the Pacific.

But despite these strategic and tactical moves by the Russians, which concern the Pentagon, it is the inhumanity of Moscow's response to the tragedy of the Cambodian people that has troubled Carter more than anything else.

He takes the maneuvers of power and position for granted — even Moscow's cunning manipulation of the crisis in Iran. But Cambodia, while part of the struggle between Moscow and Peking, is such an unnecessary human tragedy that Carter simply cannot understand what Moscow is doing. He is reported to have said the other night: "Is there no pity?"

©1979, The New York Times.

Contemplating Show Trials

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — As some French correspondents have been insisting, the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has seemed too well planned and executed to be the work solely of young amateurs. Though no one can prove it, there is some basis to believe that the whole operation is being orchestrated by well-trained Marxists whose objective is not to secure the return of the shah so much as to damage the U.S. position throughout the Third World, and particularly the Middle East. The evidence is worth considering.

The "students" have shifted the emphasis from returning the shah to trying the embassy personnel as spies. The idea of a trial was not originated by the ayatollah; he merely endorsed a plan the students had already announced.

In their treatment of the captives, the "students" seem to be following the technique used by "brainwashing" experts in preparing the Russians' infamous show trials in the 1930s, which Stalin devised to eliminate his opposition.

First Steps

The students have already taken the same first steps used by the Russians to prepare their show trials: isolating the victims for over a month and keeping them separated, forbidden to talk to one another, blindfolded, bound and insulated from any news of the outside world. Recently it was announced that the captives are being subjected to inquisition by "professional interrogators," which parallels precisely the Soviet method.

In the case of the Soviet trials, Stalin ostensibly turned the matter over to a prosecutor and left for a holiday. The ayatollah remains in Qom, leaving the trials to the "students." Whether he could control the "students" even if he tried is by no means clear.

One of the returned hostages reports that he was compelled at gunpoint, under the threat of death, to sign a statement demanding that the shah be returned. If the show-trial procedures continue to be followed, one would expect the accusations to be read to the victims at the beginning of the trial and — as a result of their brainwashing — they would, on inquiry, reject the right to counsel and plead guilty. During the trial they might be compelled to authenticate forged documents allegedly providing their guilt and sign confessions that the whole embassy was a "nest of espionage."

Were all this to occur — and it remains only a speculation — not only would the prospects for the hostages be grim, but the future for U.S. interests in the Middle East would be dark indeed.

A Smoothness

A victim of the infamous "Slansky show trial" in Czechoslovakia recently wrote that, although the "very smoothness of the judicial machinery ought to have alerted every thinking person to its phoniness," the people listening to his voice on the radio accepted the trial as genuine. Consider the far greater effect today if the brainwashed victims were to be televised as they spoke their dictated lines.

Throughout the Western world the trials would be recognized for what they were and largely discounted — except by those intellectuals who enjoy thinking ill of the United States. Even in the United States, there might be a fringe of the silly and gullible who automatically welcome any disparagement of their country. Self-flagellation, after all, is not confined to the Shiites.

But it is in the Third World, and particularly in Islamic countries, that such show trials could have a profound effect. For this, the United States should in part blame itself. While emasculating the CIA, many Americans wallowed so masochistically in the disclosures of its wickedness — its ham-handed efforts in Chile and its abortive attempts to assassinate Castro — that they have created the impression not only that the agency is guilty of every misdeed but also that it is 20-feet tall, with almost magical capabilities for evil.

Bogus Disclosures

Thus the United States could expect its enemies, particularly in the Middle East, to use the bogus disclosures at such a trial to blame the CIA for every act of violence that may occur in an area where violence is endemic. By stimulating anti-Americanism, the new show trials might compel major oil-producing states, including Saudi Arabia, to reduce their production under pressure from their more radical neighbors.

Obviously, the creation of a new wave of anti-American hatred throughout the Middle East could greatly facilitate Soviet penetration, since Moscow might then appear as the lesser of two evils. Or, alternatively, the Russians might intend the trials to goad the United States into military action, since a U.S. attack on Iran would inevitably send shock waves throughout the whole Gulf area. By turning the Middle East against the United States, the Russians might hope to extend their penetration not merely into a badly shaken Iran but into various soft spots in the Arab world.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis I suggest would, if true, change some of our assumptions regarding the use of military force. The prevailing view has been that, if the United States were to use force, the hostages would be promptly shot. But the recent emphasis on the trials leads to another possibility — that, in case of a U.S. attack, the "students" would still keep the hostages alive until they had extorted their "confessions," since it is the confessions, and not the shah, that would best serve communist objectives.

George W. Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Letters

Apartheid and Sports

Permit me to differ from Lord Killanin's opinions (IHT, Nov. 28): "While these strict apartheid laws exist, it is impossible for the South African athletes to fulfill the obligations which are imposed by the International Olympic Committee."

Whatever these apartheid laws may or may not be, surely the relevant question is whether they apply to sports. And it so happens that in the domain of sports no laws exist in South Africa against racial integration both with regard to the use of facilities, as mixed spectator-crowds, mixed clubs, mixed teams and mixed competitions. Literally hundreds of such competitions have taken place over recent years, the most recent spectacular example being a world boxing championship match between a white South African and a black American before a mixed crowd of 80,000 people in the South African capital.

Very many impartial observers have been able to verify on many occasions and in all parts of the country that South Africa does have truly mixed sport.

It is difficult to see which other "obligations" South African athletes, black or white, have to fulfill in order to satisfy the International Olympic Committee.

M. Le Roux,
Attache For Cultural,
Press Affairs,
South African Embassy.

Paris.

It may be assumed that Lord Killanin would have written quite another article, if, like so many other countries, his own country, Ireland, were occupied by military forces of the Soviet Union.

PAUL de HEVESY.

London.

Of General Interest

The Senate Banking Committee's proposal for aid to Chrysler includes a wage freeze on Chrysler workers (IHT, Nov. 30).

Could this mean the Banking Committee considers that the taxpayers hold a bigger stick than the unions, even though they're not organized?

General interest vs. special interests — this is a movement that might go farther.

W.R. MILLER.

Vevey, Switzerland.

Namibia: Piece of A Puzzle

By Jonathan Powe

LONDON — There are five pieces in the southern Af political jigsaw puzzle. Thre more or less in place and two come.

The first piece was Mozam The defeat of the Portuguese battlefield in 1974 gave powe out elections to the Marxist mo. The second piece was An Contending black factions, with outside interests, turned ing 1975 into an ideologica field. South Africa, the States, the Russians, and bans all became involved. Th pushed their man, Agostinho into the saddle.

The third piece, Rhodesia, Britain's long list of gross and a war that has taken thousands of lives, stands of coming off better than Marxist neighbors. Even at stage, one can still hope fo cratic elections, a multirac ety, a relatively free econ welfare state and all the other of Western liberalism. This Namibia and South Africa

It was, for a long time, a mental tenet of U.S. policy, lesser extent British policy, once a Namibian agreement made Rhodesia would fall place.

This was in fact a South Af trap into which the West walke Namibia, unlike Rhodesia, South Africans were a direct to the negotiations. They could tune the pace of the diplo They were masters at giving pression that a deal was imm

South Africa all along ha sued a two-track policy — one side, working seriously Western diplomats to isolate of agreement; on the other bolstering militarily, econo and politically, groups within desia and Namibia that were able to South Africa and were prepared, if necessary, alone without international tion.

What the South Africans anticipated was Margaret er's about-face at the monwealth heads-of-gove meeting in Lusaka in Augu Thatcher brought Rhodesia boil, dramatically aligning with the Commonwealth than with South Africa. South ca, willy-nilly, was forced deal with Rhodesia and stick track No. 1. Track No. 2 was duck.

Lord Carrington, having ed brilliantly in consummatin Lusaka agreement at the La negotiations, is now poised, chooses, to settle Namibia the obvious choice to lead the ern negotiating team of the States, Canada, France, Brita West Germany, the so-called tact group," to a final round gotiations with South Afric the South-West People's Org tion.

There is already nine-tenths agreement, negotiated over t two years by a Western team led by Donald McHenry, the ambassador to the United Nat

McHenry, in a last burst of ty before he unexpectedly inh Andrew Young's job, pulled critical diplomatic coup. He suaded the late President N agree to a demilitarized zo both sides of the Angolan b This would give South Afri assurance it needs that the en SWAPO guerrillas into Na can be controlled. Since the gola has also made another c concession — it has agreed to UN forces to patrol inside A to ensure that the demilit zone is not infringed.

The evidence also strongly gests that if South Africa wil mally accept the demilitarized which last week it indicated prepared to do, then SWAPO make another major concessi will agree to withdraw its de for the right, at the time of a fire, to place 2,500 of its gue in bases inside Namibia.

The major missing ingredie South Africa's decision to ahead and sign the negotiated age.

This is a job for Lord Carri His credibility with both si high. If he can achieve this whole complexion of southern ca will be changed. Two functi black majority multiracial de cies will have an enormous i on the political situation South Africa.

A Namibian solution s make possible, too, the remo Cuban troops from Angola once the South African threat moved from its doorstep, the lan government will feel more dent of its own abilities to s unaided.

With one more piece in plac southern African puzzle will taken a big step toward comple

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Obituaries

Carlo Schmid, 83; Helped Draft Bonn's Constitution

BONN, Dec. 12 (AP) — Carlo Schmid, 83, a lawyer, writer and politician who was one of the drafters of West Germany's postwar constitution, died yesterday at a hospital in Bad Honnef, the city in which he lived.

Mr. Schmid, who had been a lawyer and judge in Weimar Germany, came to prominence in 1945 as chief of the provisional government of the French zone of postwar occupation. After the four years of Allied occupation, he was instrumental in drafting the 1949 constitution of West Germany.

Mr. Schmid was then elected vice president of the Bundestag, the lower house of the West German parliament. He kept the position until 1973, except for a three-year break for a ministerial post from 1966 to 1969. As a member of the Social Democratic Party, he helped to change the party's class-struggle philosophy to a broad-based popular approach.

Mr. Schmid was born Dec. 3, 1896, in Perpignan, France, of a German father and a French mother. He renounced his French citizenship and moved to Germany during World War I. He was educated as a lawyer at the University of Tuebingen and at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Foreign Policy and International Law.

During the Nazi era, Mr. Schmid served as a minor official in the German Army of Occupation in France but maintained contacts with the anti-Nazi underground. After the war, he worked for reconciliation between the Germans and French as a member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Western European Union and of the Council of Europe.

In 1973 he received an honorary doctorate from the Sorbonne for his efforts on behalf of Franco-German reconciliation.

Mr. Schmid was an emeritus professor of political science at the University of Frankfurt. In addition to his political work, he translated works of Baudelaire, Malraux and other French authors into German.

Mr. Schmid remained active in Social Democratic politics and had served since 1947 as a member of the party's executive committee. He attended the party convention last week in West Berlin.

Carlo Schmid

AP

U.S. Oil Firms Sued by France

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI) — France is suing two U.S. oil companies for $25 million in damages for an oil spill last year off the Brittany coast, French Transportation Minister Joel le Theule said yesterday.

The suit against Amoco International Oil Co., and Standard Oil of Indiana is over the March, 1978, grounding of the tanker Amoco Cadiz. The ship, on its way from the Persian Gulf to Rotterdam, grounded during a storm near the island of Ushant. The ship's hull then ruptured, spilling 220,000 tons of crude oil into the water.

The resulting black tide killed a great number of fish in the area and forced the closure of many Brittany beaches for almost a year. Mr. le Theule said that the suit against the two U.S. companies has been filed in the U.S. District Court in Chicago. He said that the court decided on Dec. 12 the oil companies could not deny their responsibility to $30 million in damages.

Spain Rights Office Blast

MADRID, Dec. 12 (UPI) — A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the offices of Amnesty International last night, damaging furniture in the reception hall but causing no injuries.

Shock Causes Tidal Waves

Major Quake in Colombia Leaves at Least 118 Dead

BOGOTA, Dec. 12 (AP) — A major earthquake early today caused tidal waves and damaged several villages along Colombia's southwest Pacific coast, killing at least 118 persons, provincial authorities said.

The earthquake, centered in the ocean off the Columbia-Ecuador border area, was felt 400 miles away in Quito, the Ecuadoran capital.

Officials said that they feared that the death toll would go much higher as rescue teams reached isolated villages. Thirty fishermen in canoes were reported missing and believed dead, and more than 700 persons were injured in the earthquake and tidal waves.

Among the hardest hit was the fishing village of Charco where at least 62 persons were killed and more than 350 injured, police said. Most of the dead and injured were women and children, they said.

The majority of the houses in the town of 4,000 were built on stilts over a lake and were knocked into the water by the earthquake, the waves and the aftershocks, the officials said. About 70 percent of the village's homes disappeared and the rest were damaged heavily, the officials said.

The other villages destroyed were Curval, Timiti, San Juan, Mulatos and Iscuande. Air rescue teams could see the remains of some of the villages but could not land to check on casualties. Rescue ships were being sent in.

The earthquake, which was measured between 7.7 and 8.1 on the Richter scale, was felt in three major shocks. It swayed tall buildings in large cities, but no major damage was reported in the urban areas. Officials said that 10 aftershocks were registered.

At least three fires broke out in Bogota, and electrical and telephone lines were knocked out in several cities.

24 IRA Suspects Held in England

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP) — Armed detectives arrested at least 24 suspected Irish Republican Army guerrilla activists today in dawn raids in London and other major English cities.

Sources said that the raids were intended to foil a pre-Christmas bombing campaign in Britain by the IRA Provisional wing.

Scotland Yard said that at least 15 persons were arrested in London, where detectives seized weapons and other materials, believed to be bomb-making equipment. Police said that four persons were held in Southampton, three in Liverpool and two in Birmingham.

El Salvador Leftists Bomb Israel Mission

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Israeli Embassy here was bombed late last night, and leftists said that the bombing was intended to show support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Shortly after the bomb exploded at the embassy's gates, the leftist guerrilla People's Revolutionary Army claimed responsibility.

Cambodia Aid Organizers Fear $40-Million Deficit, Blame Logistics

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (IHT) — Unicef and Red Cross officials here are concerned that their joint aid program to Cambodia faces such a serious cash-flow crisis that it could be almost $40 million in the red by the end of the year.

Some are even predicting that the delivery of aid will have to be scaled down, particularly as less than 10 percent of the food aid appears to have been distributed to the village areas.

They insist, however, that the bottlenecks are caused by logistics rather than by a deliberate policy of famine on the part of the Heng Samrin regime and Vietnamese, as some Western officials charge. These allegations are seen here as likely to rebound badly if the Vietnamese start to stockpile food in the fear that it might be cut off, and Western donors, worried by the reports, start to hold back on their assistance.

Working with the World Food Program, the two agencies drew up a joint budget of $111 million for a six-month program beginning Oct. 1 on the basis of pledges made at the one-day conference in New York.

But, said a senior Red Cross official, many of the pledges were unspecified, appeared to include aid in kind, such as the use of planes, and were earmarked for national organizations, like churches, as well as the international agencies.

"Many governments have also come to the end of their financial year, and found their budget for emergencies exhausted," he said, explaining that the United States had delivered only $7 million of the $69 million it pledged and the European Economic Community only $11.6 million of its $55.5-million pledge.

Of the U.S. contribution, $2.5 million has gone to the Red Cross, $2.5 million to Unicef and $2 million to the World Food Program.

Still smarting from criticism that they were slow in getting off the mark, the agencies are also hampered by offers of the wrong kind of aid. France offered 9,000 tons of wheat flour until it was pointed out that the staple diet of Cambodians was rice, and that flour rotted easily in damp storehouses.

At present, if expenses are set against guaranteed income, the joint program is in the red by $4.5 million. On the basis of planned expenditure, the deficit will rise to $38.6 million by the end of the year, and senior officials, looking for places to make cuts, are debating whether to slow down the rate of food supplies to the port of Kompong Som, where 20,000 tons of food has piled up.

Both Unicef and the Red Cross dispute Western charges that the jam has been deliberately caused. They also dispute that the Vietnamese are trying to force refugees across the Thai border and withhold cooperation in the joint aid program. A Unicef spokesman dismissed as hearsay reports of rice paddy fields being mined. "Quite frankly, it doesn't make sense," he said.

The main logistical bottlenecks are the railroad from the port of Kompong Som to Phnom Penh, which can only carry 200 tons a trip, and the lack of trucks. Meanwhile, say officials, aid is also going astray in Phnom Penh, where three planes are delivering 95 tons a day. The confusion has been made worse by infighting between ministries for control of the aid.

Officials concede that Vietnam's attitude will become clear in January, when the agencies expect to have more than 400 trucks in the country and to have delivered 30,000 tons of food in December. In addition, they have been informed by the Russians in Phnom Penh that 360 Soviet trucks arrived last Friday, and there are hopes that these will be put to use in clearing food.

In the meantime, they say, distribution is also hampered because it is being done by the Cambodians themselves, with minimal supervision by agency representatives. This was one of the conditions imposed by the Heng Samrin authorities when the aid program was negotiated in the spring.

Poison Gas Used On Laos Village, U.S. Panel Told

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP) — A Laotian mountain tribesman told congressmen today that he witnessed chemical warfare attacks that exploded in yellow, white and red smoke and left villagers shaking, bleeding and dying.

"In this attack eight persons died from breathing too much gas," the refugee, Tou Yi Vang told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian affairs. "They had heavy bleeding from the nose, they could not stop their bodies from shaking and died in several hours."

Mr. Tou, a Hmong refugee who now lives in the United States, said "We heard of many gas attacks in other villages which killed many hundreds of persons."

Another witness, Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, said that intelligence information, which he refused to describe in detail, leaves no doubt that Vietnamese forces are conducting the attacks with chemical weapons obtained from the Soviet Union.

An Army investigator testified that "the reported effects of these agents suggest the use of a nerve agent, a riot control agent and an unidentified combination or compound."

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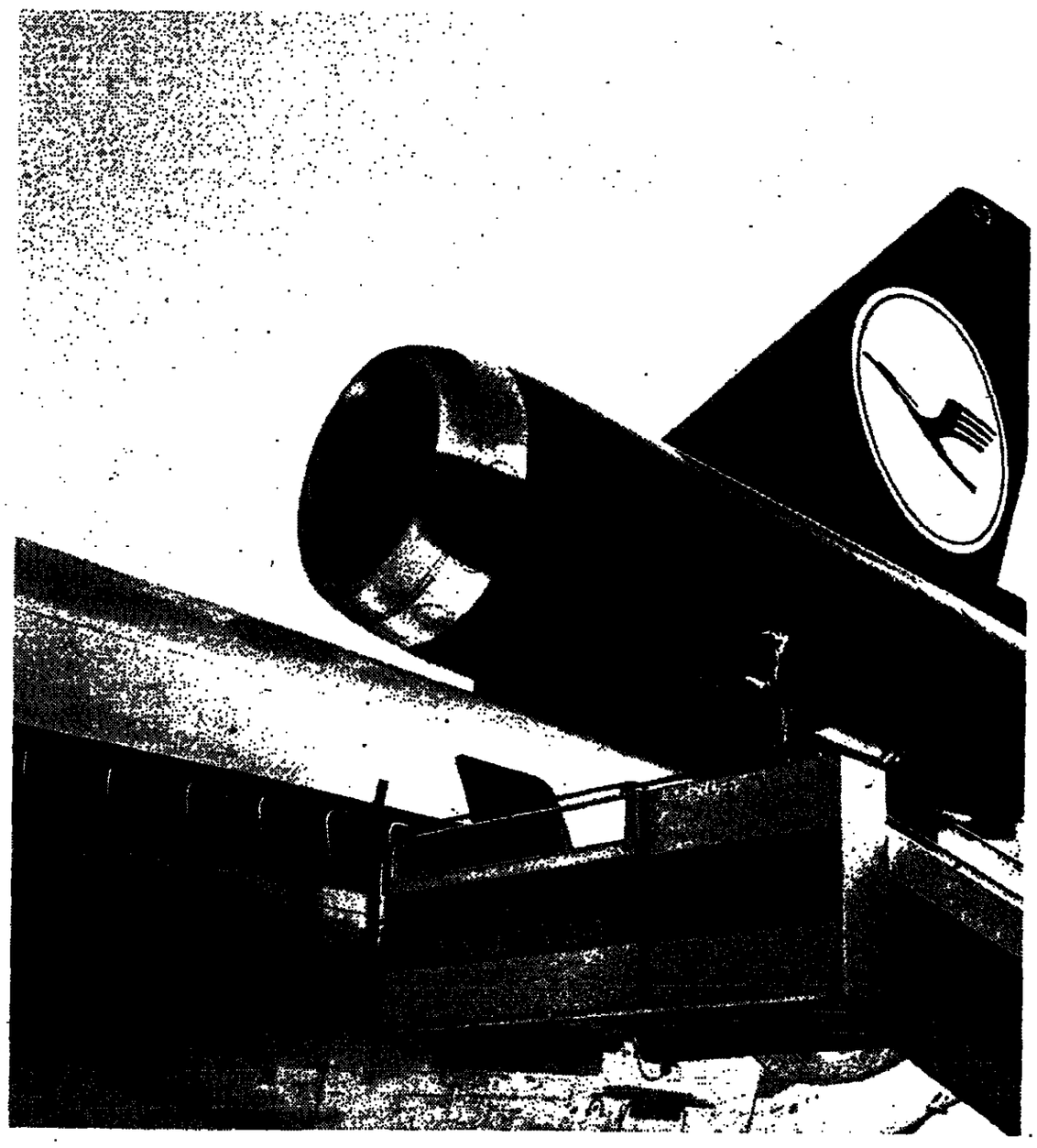

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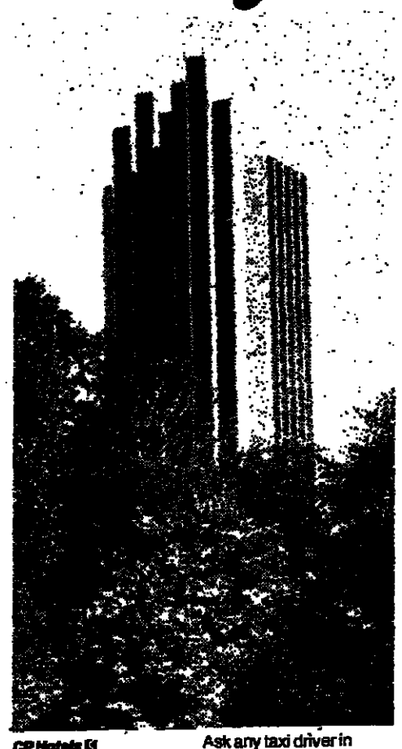

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Entertainment

The Fairbanks Saga: Douglas Jr. at 70

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 12 (IHT) — Douglas Fairbanks Jr. is 70. This may be met with shocked surprise by veteran moviegoers who recall him as a handsome juvenile not so long ago and who vividly remember the breathtaking acrobatics and flashing smile of Douglas Fairbanks Sr., the idol of youngsters everywhere for a generation.

The junior Fairbanks accepted the inevitable with customary nonchalance. Last Sunday he celebrated his birthday quietly in Paris, where he has just finished filming a thriller, Claudio Guzman's "Hostage Tower," much of it shot on the Eiffel Tower. Slim and dapper, this silver-topped survivor of the movies' golden age is as active as ever. He goes now to Las Vegas and Reno to appear on stage in "My Fair Lady."

"I don't think I would dare play Professor Higgins east of the Mississippi," he confessed. "Bernard Shaw said that one Englishman can't open his mouth without another despising him. I had my home and headquarters in England for many years and acted on the London stage — but never as an Englishman. Audiences there detect the slightest variation of any accent and it at once categorizes a class."

"There is a notion that I grew up in the movies," said Fairbanks. "That is only partially true. When I first saw the light of day my father had never faced a movie camera. He was a Broadway star and only ventured to California in 1915 when he signed a contract with D.W. Griffith. His personality didn't fit into the Griffith pattern and the 'maestro' gave the direction of his first film to an assistant.

"Griffith was skeptical when he saw it, but it was released and did well, so another was made for which Anita Loos wrote the script and titles. That one, 'His Picture in the Papers,' was a smash and my father never looked back.

Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

The elder Fairbanks divorced junior's mother, the former Beth Sully, to marry Mary Pickford in 1919, and thereafter the son saw little of his father for some time.

"My mother's father went broke and we came to France after the war to live here because it was cheaper," he continued. "I studied art. I did learn to draw and later illustrated articles I wrote for Vanity Fair, but I had to go to work to support my mother and myself. Jesse Lasky offered me a job and I made my screen debut as a teenager. My father didn't approve of that all. 'There's only one Fairbanks,' he told his friends."

Junior in his early 20s received increasingly better roles in increasingly better films under top directors: He made a mark in Henry King's "Stella Dallas," Allan Dwan's "Padlocked" and in Clarence Brown's "Woman of Affairs" as Greta Garbo's dissipated kid brother. Meanwhile, he studied acting, taking John Barrymore as his model, and acted on the Los Angeles stage, so when the talkies came in he had histrionic technique and a trained voice.

Scoring in "Little Caesar," "The Dawn Patrol" and "Morning Glory" with Katherine Hepburn, he was promoted to star status. His marriage to Joan Crawford ended in divorce at this time. In 1939 he married Mary Lee Epling. They have three daughters and eight grandchildren.

With the outbreak of war in Europe the younger Fairbanks risked his career by taking a public stand against isolationism. When he spoke at a rally in Chicago, the heart of isolationist sentiment, he received bomb threats and editorial denunciations. A goodwill mission he undertook to South America at the behest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was a cover to gather intelligence on Nazi activity there.

He was called to active duty by the Naval Reserve six months before Pearl Harbor and was decorated for war services that included the 1943 Sicilian landings.

His postwar theatrical career has included many movies — among them "That Lady in Ermine," the last film to be directed by Ernst Lubitsch — but lately he has spent most of his time on the stage, with occasional television appearances. He first played Professor Higgins in a St. Louis production of "My Fair Lady," which toured, and in a second production was seen in Los Angeles and San Francisco. He has acted in "Pleasure of His Company" across the United States and in London and broke the house records of the Kennedy Center in Washington in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter." He has yet to play Broadway in anything.

As a participant in the movies since the early 1920s, what are his views on the cinema's future?

"Oh, I hesitate to be a prophet," he replied over luncheon in his hotel. "What the public wants today it doesn't want tomorrow. The pendulum swings from the strict censorship that once ruled to porno, and now porno seems to have had its day. It does seem to me the present crisis is an economic affair. Everything is insanely overpriced, both production budgets and the entrance fee. To blame the decline of attendance on television is ridiculous. People will come away from their sets if there is something they want to see. They do — as the profits of 'Star Wars' and some other recent movies prove.

"The nostalgia expressed now for the good old times is utter rot. I was there so I know. Very few directors, creative men, had complete control over their work. Griffith did at the start. So did Charlie Chaplin and my father because they were independent. But most of the others — de Mille may have been an exception and von Stroheim because of the force of his personality for a time, but not for long — were under the orders of studio bosses. They were told what to do and how to do it. And it was only after titanic struggles, with the artists by hook or crook winning out over their half-witted superiors that anything of value or interest was accomplished. I guess I should write the real story of what and how things happened. I intend to get down to an autobiography soon — as soon as Professor Higgins permits."

* * *

The Nancy Theater Festival is providing a winter season this year — Dec. 12 to Dec. 23 — with its theme The Nativity. Its program will include visits by the Bread and Puppet company and the Medicine Show (both from the United States), the Short Circuit troupe from Argentina, La Compagnie Jacques Guimet, Le Theatre Autarcique, Le Foyer B. of Adolphe Cherioux and the Noel-Bloc 79. There are expositions and concerts, and children can take a railroad journey on the "Noel Express" to Baccarat, Luneville, Mont-sur-Meurthe, Epinal and Gerardmer. In each town they will halt to see marionette shows, street theater and circus numbers.

After the festival, a series of lectures has been scheduled in the Grand Hotel by Le Centre Europeen d'Art Sacre on the theme of Nativity liturgies. Jerzy Grotowski, the Polish director, will speak on the work of his Laboratory Theater of Wroclaw.

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Eating Out

An Italian Hit in Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT) — In less than one month, Cecconi's — an Italian restaurant *di lusso* — has become the sneak hit of Paris with an impressive daily haul of well-tailored bankers, well-heeled executives, *haute couturiers*, and the good-looking women who companion this crowd.

It is the antithesis of sleazy, in-groove, up-tempo and the rest of the cliches of contemporary success. True or false, the quietly decorated place emanates an atmosphere of "Money is Nice." The dining room is big (110 places) and the people are all visible to everybody. Faces are flattered by the light reflected by the pale apricot fabric walls. It's agreeable to put on good clothes again. The clientele is predominantly Parisian, the real sign of having made your mark.

Enzo Cecconi, a cocky but intensely hardworking Venetian, has structured a formula of carefully calculated components that work. Two years ago, against the odds, he conquered smart London. Paris was supposed to be tougher. He recognized this, since French cuisine is better than English. But even Paris could be made to acknowledge that there is nothing second-class about the simpler Italian cuisine when it is well-prepared in the peninsula's best traditions.

Menu and decor are a duplicate of the London operation. The gratin of green noodles, specked with ham and enriched with Parmesan cheese, is as popular here as there, or as in Venice itself. The creamy risotto, Cecconi feels, is at its delicate best when mixed with only one additional ingredient, such as zucchini. The carpaccio — raw beef sliced to translucence and dribbled with a spiced mayonnaise — is superior to its native Venetian counterpart since the quality of French beef is higher.

Return to Grandeur

A bravo for the chicken salad which is sublimity. Chunks of white meat only, an full breast per portion, mixed with slivers of celery. It is tossed at tableside with a thin mayonnaise. The Italians generally are very straightforward about food presentation. Cecconi has conceded it wouldn't hurt to try to emulate the French a little on this score.

Cecconi's impact on Paris is based on more than food, although there has been a delighted acceptance of helpings that look mighty healthy after the eye-dropper portions meted out during the late epoch of *nouvelle cuisine*. Rather it is a return to big stage grandeur interlaced with the clubbiness of recognition, for a certain percentage of the guests know each other either socially or professionally.

A constant hum of background voices is animating, but tables are far enough apart that no conversation can be distinguished, a prerequisite for businessmen who prefer to be seen but not overheard. Unescorted women are given the full treatment of Italian courtesy, a rare exception in the general code of manners.

To protect himself from the temptation of jamming up to meet demand, Cecconi has round tables that cannot be brought close together and the comfortable chairs are 50 centimeters (about 20 inches) across, almost wide enough for a hoop skirt.

The restaurant is located in the old Pavillon de l'Elysee, which was built concurrently with the Grand Palais. The pretty 19th-century folly is set in the gardens of the Champs-Elysees, an area considered Deadsville for business. Nonetheless, Cecconi cannily negotiated for nearly a year to get the building. "Where else in the heart of town can you park without a problem?" With defiance touched with pride, he said, "Before I opened, I was told that in Paris Italian means pizza parlor."

Cecconi's, Carre Marigny, 10 Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris. Tel: 265-2314. Closed Sun. Average meal: 125 to 150 francs, service included.

The London Stage

Thierree's Bizarre One-Ring Circus

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Dec. 12 (IHT) — "Le cirque imaginaire" affords the first-ever British glimpse of Jean-Baptiste Thierree and his wife, Chaplin's youngest daughter, Victoria, in their bizarre one-ring entertainment. It is at the Hammersmith Riverside Studios, but is ludicrously scheduled to close this Sunday, thereby neatly avoiding the holidays when it would have been a delight for children.

Thierree opens the proceedings by removing a mask from his face, only to reveal three others lurking below it: then he blows a large number of bubbles, hammers them into explosion, and finally juggles them before sealing them neatly in a wooden box. Miss Chaplin, who has evidently inherited her late father's passion for slow and eccentric mime, proceeds to do the splits on a high wire, from which she then hangs upside down, much like washing on a line.

Thierree, who has a goonlike sense of humor, moves on to a one-man, five-act tragedy about a suicidal goldfish before persuading an imaginary dwarf living in a teapot to tie knots in a rope lowered thereto. Two very small children, presumably his, then walk around in suitcases through which leg holes have neatly been cut, and Miss Chaplin, who is halfway from Bea Lillie to a female Marceau, then appears dressed in seven large fans and not a lot else. Toward the end of a brisk 90 minutes Thierree does a very good dove-and-rabbit act, slices a large number of vegetables and bids us a fond farewell.

He and his wife are a memorably dotty couple and their show an unexpected delight.

* * *

Hampstead Theatre's current and superlative "Uncle Vanya" is carefully billed as being in "a version" by Pam Gems; not a translation, you understand, nor strictly an adaptation, simply an arrangement of a masterpiece, one which manages ever so slightly to sharpen and highlight our knowledge of the play without ever being untrue to its original mood or intent.

Given a cast the National Theatre or the Royal Shakespeare Company would have been proud of (and must now be envious of), this new production by Nancy Meckler is very much an actors' evening.

With Ian Holm as Doctor Astrov, Nigel Hawthorne as Vanya, Alison Steadman as Sonya, Maurice Denham as the professor and Jean Anderson as his old mother, we are well taken care of; indeed with the exception of the Olivier-Redgrave-Plowright production that launched the Chichester Festival in the early 1960s it is hard to believe there can anywhere have been a better post-war Vanya.

To their infinite credit, Miss Gems and Miss Meckler (whose previous collaboration was the long-running "Dusa, Fish, Stas and Vi") have not tried to make this "their" Vanya: no feminist overtones, no nudging pointers to the death of a civilization, no hint of the aristocracy in decay. Instead a curt, brisk, tragicomic rendering of half a dozen unforgettable characters crashing into each other like pinballs.

"It's a nice day," says Yelena (Susan Littler), "not too hot." "Just right for hanging yourself," replies Vanya, and, later, it is Yelena who points out that "a talented man can't stay undamaged in Russia." The point of Vanya, said Chekhov, was to show that "in life people are not every minute shooting each other, hanging themselves or making declarations of love . . . For the most part they eat, drink, hang about and talk nonsense: and this must be seen on the stage."

So here it all is, and what makes it so infinitely impressive is the feeling that this company has been together, reacting to each other's reflexes, for a matter of months rather than weeks.

* * *

At the Half Moon in Aldwych (which, this being the time of year for awards, I nominate as the theater of 1979) "Mayakovsky" turns out to be an eccentric kind of cartoon about the life and suicide death of the post-Chekhov Russian playwright and poet. The director, Stefan Schutz, has built his dynamic biography around the rather friendly notion of a cloned Mayakovsky. Early in the struggle with officialdom he is injected with a Stalin serum and split into two Mayakovskys: the true one, and the stooge who finally gets his head turned into a statue which children are forbidden to deface with penciled moustaches. The irony is of course that Mayakovsky was himself a perpetual small boy trying to draw graffiti on an ever more unwilling Soviet literary machine.

You may not be entirely amused to learn that the play has still not reached the boards of any theater in Schutz's homeland, that being East Germany; what it says about the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its appalling aftermath may not be especially new but Tom Kempinski's translation phrases it marvelously. "They have sold the bright hope of world revolution for fear that they might fall off the edge."

Mayakovsky, arrogantly persuaded he regarded the events of 1917 as a revolution. The discovery that it was nothing of the kind led him to take his life 13 years later.

A strongly cast team makes "Mayakovsky" one of the best things about a theatrically rather unexciting December.

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Sacha Distel (returning to the place which gave him his first chance) and singer-pianist Lavelle are appearing nightly, except Sundays, at the Bilboquet-Club St. Germain des Pres. "Tops and Trops" (Jenny Slyde and Michael Silva) is appearing nightly at the Theatre Noire at 6 p.m. through Dec. 31, followed by the Golden Gate Quartet at 8:30 who are there through the 21st. The Gates are also doubling at the Champs-Elysees night-spot, the Villa d'Est, where they go on at midnight. Singer Eva Moore is also at the Villa and goes on at 11. The Irish punk group Dogs and Stiff Little Fingers are at the Palace Dec. 16 at 5 p.m. Memphis Slim is the feature attraction at the Cerveau de la Hochette through Dec. 17, accompanied by the Dany Doriz sextet. Trumpeteer Joe Newman is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien. Pianist Aaron Bridgers is playing nightly across the street at the Hotel Concorde-La Fayette.

AMSTERDAM — Vera Lane is singing at the Blue Note through Dec. 31.

ZURICH — Singer-pianist Alice Darr is appearing at the Hotel Nova-Park through Jan. 31.

LONDON — Cliff Richard is at the Odeon Hammersmith Dec. 12-15. The group Queen is at the Lyceum Ballroom Dec. 13, at the Rainbow on the 14th, at Purley Tiffany's on the 17th, Tottenham Mayfair the 19th and at Odeon Lewisham on the 20th. The Syd Lawrence orchestra is featured at the Wembley Conference Centre on Dec. 15 and the group Dire Straits at the Odeon Lewisham Dec. 18-19. Paul Seeley and Al Gay are at the Pizza Express Dec. 13, Digby Fairweather the 14th, Danny Moss and Jeannie Lambe the 15th, Confrey Phillips the 16th, Eddie Thompson and Bobby Harrison the 18th, and Tony Coe the 19th and 20th.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Arts Agenda

ZURICH — "Hans Heiling," the rarely performed opera by the Romantic composer Heinrich Marschner, will be revived in a production Dec. 15 by the Zurich Opera House directed by Ferdinand Leitner, staged by Klaus Lehnhoff, and with sets and costumes by Joerg Zimmermann and Jan Skalicky. Siegfried Jerusalem will sing the title part, with the principal roles taken by Gabriele Fuchsberger, Martha Mödl and Theo Adam. Other performances are scheduled for Dec. 19 and 23 and Jan. 4 and 6.

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Bulgaria (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.Kr	660.00	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	600.00	300.00	165.00
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Greece (air)	Dr	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

		12 months	6 months	3 months
India (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£St.	39.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Jordan

Kingdom Shifts to Arab Cause, Away From U.S. Diplomacy

New Prosperity Is Creating Frenzy of Business Activity

By Harry Carr

AMMAN (IHT) — They are hacking at the rocks on the seven hills of Amman to make room for more houses. Cars move in an endless stream through the narrow streets of the Hashemite capital, at night ablaze with neon lights.

Elegant boutiques with imports from Paris and Rome have opened their doors. There are restaurants catering to varying tastes. The desolate desert around the city is being pushed back relentlessly, giving way to new construction projects.

The heart of Amman is a beehive of activity. There are no more dejected crowds, so often in recent years bemoaning the fate of their country. They have been replaced by shoppers spending petromoney earned in the Gulf and those getting an increases share of Jordan's newly found prosperity.

By international standards Jordan is still a developing and perhaps even poor country, although during the past year its per capita gross domestic produce has grown from $593 to $604. But no one goes hungry, whatever poverty exists does not stare one in the eye. Above all, the country is hard at work to make things better.

Voice of Prayer

The frenzy of business and construction activity is not limited to Amman, where cranes rise toward the sky and the noise of pneumatic drills drowns out the voice of the muezzin calling for prayer. New industries are spreading around Zarqa northeast of the capital, at Irbid near the Syrian border and in many smaller localities. The Red Sea port of Aqaba is being turned into a resort, with shacks of the old town giving way to neatly designed housing units.

The 1976-1980 economic plan appears to be on target in its aim to lessen the country's reliance on the services sector and put more accent on mining, agriculture and manufacturing. The plan is a major step toward the dream of Jordanian planners — economic self-sufficiency.

That goal is still distant. Jordan continues to suffer from a chronic balance of payment deficit and has to rely on hefty subsidies from the United States and more fortunate Arab countries, amounting roughly to one-third of its budget.

Further economic constraints are represented by an acute shortage of labor, inflation, poor agricultural performance largely due to weather conditions and a limited domestic market. Efforts are being made to increase exports to neighboring Arab countries.

There has been a steady increase in domestic revenues, expected to reach $912 million this year or 90 percent of current expenditure.

On the while, the economy has registered a satisfactory growth during the past year, in keeping with the target of 12 percent annual increase. Last year, the gross national product stood at $2.3 billion. The main contributions to the GNP were services (65 percent), industry (24 percent) and agriculture (11 percent).

Mining — which in Jordan means phosphates and potash — has received an additional boost by the expansion of the existing sites and construction of new ones. The main project under construction is the $500-million potash plant near the Dead Sea.

Agricultural production has been affected by five difficult years marked by insufficient rainfalls in most of the country. The bright spot was the development of the Jordan river valley, where the lush greenery of plantations contrasts sharply with the arid hills rising above it.

Overall Picture

The areas adjacent to the Jordan river valley will soon be affected by the construction of a new dam and connected irrigation projects.

Continuing political uncertainty, the occupation by Israel of the reasonably fertile West Bank and Jordan's role as a "front-line" Arab state undoubtedly weigh on the overall economic picture. However, the current five-year plan showed considerable political and economic pragmatism by concentrating exclusively on the areas under Jordanian control.

A factor with considerable economic consequences is the continuing drain of skilled manpower, attracted by higher wages and better prospects in the oil-producing Gulf area. At this writing some 400,000 Jordanian citizens are working in the Gulf. During last year, remittances sent back to Jordan by these workers amounted to about $700 million.

But their absence — including a number of enterprising Palestinians — caused some setbacks, particularly to the country's expanding industry. Consequently, Jordan has found itself in the position of a labor importer, mainly from Egypt and Pakistan. There are even some South Koreans working in the Jordan valley.

Also affecting the labor market to a serious extent is the fact that half of the country's population is under 16. Considerable strides have been made toward the employment of women, increasing their role in the economy about 12 percent.

The inflationary pressure eased somewhat, for some 15 percent in 1977 to about 10 last year. Economists feel that the influx of Arab Aid funds pledged by the Baghdad summit meeting last year — $1.2 billion — might reverse the trend. The inflationary tendency is likely to be boosted by the rise in oil prices, the general increase of foreign imports, salary hikes for government employees and the continuing poor agricultural performance.

The capital city of Amman nestles within seven hills.

Hussein: Advocate of 'Durable Peace'

One of the major figures behind the recent Arab summit in Tunis was His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan, who is seen by many to be in the vanguard of those seeking a "just and durable" peace in the Middle East. In an interview with Errol G. Rampersad of the International Herald Tribune, His Majesty assesses the prospects for this peace and the role that Jordan hopes to play in bringing it about.

Rampersad: In recent months, Jordan has become critical of American peace-making moves in the Middle East. What is the reason for this attitude?

Hussein: The reason has been explained by me several times and by the government of Jordan obviously. We are extremely interested, and have always been, in the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area. However, let me say that the course adopted by the United States and others has not brought us closer to peace. It may have reduced the possibilities for the United States to exert and influence events in a positive way, to bring Israel to the point where it would be ready to make concessions that are required for terms of peace.

For example, we are saddened by the fact that the United States, Israel, and Egypt, a country whose position is well known in our Arab world, have chosen to try to shape and determine the future of the Arab problem together, without the presence of the United Nations and the other Arab parties concerned, particularly the Palestinian people themselves, and without regard for all that has happened over the years. We don't believe that a settlement can be reached without recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to their national homeland and without their participation and the participation of others important in the conflict. We see this in itself as a very strange precedent, a sad one.

I also believe that the United States has weakened itself because to accomplish results as have been achieved, the United States has already given Israel so much in terms of commitments, militarily, materially and otherwise, while Israel is still in occupation of part of Egyptian territory. And more than that, of the West Bank of Jordan, of Gaza, where the real problem lies, and of territories belonging to other Arab states, while Israel now — and for a period of time — has been saying pretty categorically that it believes that these territories belong to Israel. We do not believe this leads to any kind of peace as we see it, a just peace, a durable peace that could stabilize this entire area. That's why we have been not against the peace initiative but against an approach that will not lead us to the kind of peace that we have sought for many, many years, and that we shall continue to seek.

Q. Is there an alternative to the course pursued by the United States, as illustrated by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty?

A. There is a course, I suppose, in that the course could very well be linked to principles that must be accepted by all concerned. Peace can never occur unless Israel clearly moves out of all the countries occupied in June of 1967, the Arab part of the city of Jerusalem because of Arab sovereignty. In the context of peace, Jerusalem can become the symbol of peace, when the rights of the Palestinians, on Palestinian soil, are fully recognized in the terms of self-determination under the conditions of total freedom. I think this could be worked out, could be approached, only under the umbrella of the United Nations. And through the participation of all parties this is possibly the real basis for a peace development.

Q. The famous United Nations Resolution 242 calling for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory is now 12 years old. Does His Majesty see any practical way of enforcing it?

A. Well, the principles it contains, the greater majority of measures, are not the only basis for the solution. And there is also now recognition of the fact that it came in the aftermath of the war that occurred in 1967. One must think in terms of the Palestinian problem and the rights of the Palestinian people, but certainly the principles there — added to which dealing with the Palestinian problem in an adequate manner — is the only way out, and somehow it must be enforced.

Q. Palestinians constitute 60 percent of the Hashemite kingdom's population. Does His Majesty feel that what is known as the Palestinian cause would best be served by a federation of the West Bank with Jordan — if and when Israel evacuates it — or the establishment of a separate Palestinian entity?

A. That's entirely up to the Palestinians to decide under conditions of total freedom, and even before the Arab summit conference, we had made it very clear if we had succeeded — that is, Jordan — in recovering all the territories lost in June 1967 to Israel, and those under their occupation up to this time, that we would not have placed the territory under our control but placed it under international auspices for people to determine their future through an expression of self-determination under conditions of freedom. And we believe that whatever the Palestinian chooses is something that he can live with. We believe the ties between us are very strong, and I believe their choice will be the right choice, one we can all accept.

Q. How does His Majesty describe Jordan's current relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups?

A. The PLO, I believe, is recognized the world over now, or certainly in the majority of this world, as the legitimate, sole representative of the people of Palestine. We certainly recognize them as such since the Arab summit conference. Our relations are close, and we exchange views on many matters. Obviously we do our very best to keep these relations, taking into account mistakes committed in the past from all sides, and we try to avoid them in every conceivable way. I believe that all of us have learnt a lot during the years that have passed and during the bitter experiences we lived through. I am convinced that our objective is a positive one, and hopefully it will develop.

Q. Jordan used to be the center of Palestinian guerrilla activity until the events of 1970 and 1971. Would His Majesty ever envisage a massive return of the Fedayeen to Jordanian territory and its use as a base of operations against Israel?

A. All I can say in this context is that I cannot visualize — and what people in Jordan cannot visualise either — as a return to conditions that came to exist in this country in the period leading up to the tragedy of 1970. It was not a question of Palestinians against Jordanians: it was a question of law and order as opposed to chaos and anarchy and obstruction in this part of the country. We were facing a very serious threat in terms of the kind of practices, the kind of existence that brought about the tragedy itself, the situation that we lived through. All the contradictions found their way into our midst and nearly tore us apart. This is what we believe the PLO themselves are interested in avoiding in the future. As to the summit with Israel, well, until there is a just, endurable peace, it's a struggle that continues, and we hope that our case, our cause, which is a strong one, will come before the attention of the world and that eventually Israel will realize that it is in their interest as well, to make some positive moves for the establishment of a just, enduring peace.

Q. There has been some talk of creating a strong Eastern front against Israel consisting of Syria, Jordan and Iraq. What is Jordan's attitude towards this plan?

A. There is no such plan to my knowledge. There is obviously a course of cooperation amongst us. We feel that as members of the Arab nation, certainly following recent developments in this area, and that due to its important strategic location there is a real threat to the very existence of our Arab nation, our very identity, to our future. And therefore there is great cooperation among all of us. This began at the Baghdad Summit and it has continued for a year leading to the Summit in Tunisia and will continue hopefully in every field and in every area in the times to come. As a result, there is great cooperation amongst all of us in the Arab family, and this is a development that we have sought all along. As to specific military encounter, it just does not exist at this time. But whatever we do in the future amongst us will be to enhance our capabilities to face a possible threat from Israel, which is stronger than ever right now facing us with Egypt out of the battle.

Q. Does His Majesty feel that the balance of power in the Middle East will ever switch in the Arabs' favor?

A. Eventually, yes.

Q. What is the main stumbling block in the path of Arab unity?

A. Approach, I believe, more than anything else. Maybe in the past it was an emotional approach — that Arab unity can be formed and molded around an individual. I believe that this is not the right way. We have learned from our mistakes of the past and therefore we are approaching our problems in a different manner, and we are trying to build what would last for the benefit of all peoples and for a greater Arab unity indeed.

Q. Does His Majesty see any role for the Soviet Union in the present situation in the Middle East?

A. The Soviet Union, as is the case with the United States and the rest of the world, has a role to play in helping all concerned towards the settlement of the Middle East problem.

Q. What are Jordan's main internal problems?

A. Facing the threat that we have faced for all the years past, continuing to build in the face of this threat and to reach the targets. The aims of our people are to create stronger and healthier children, and with the possibility of concentrating more on educating our people, our greatest asset, to face the challenges of the future. What we suffer from obviously is what most countries suffer from at this time. The problems we face are the same as those confronting many others who don't have oil to produce and who have to import it. Moreover, many of the goods that we need are produced by the industrial world. And we must move ahead and fight inflation, to curb it as much as possible and to make progress. This is part of the world phenomena and the problem and we are affected by it as well. The obvious heavy commitments to defense are required by reason of Jordan's location and the dangers we face. Q. In the West there are frequent references to what is called "an Islamic revival." Does His Majesty believe that Islam is

(Continued on Page 10S, col. 7)

King Hussein

King, Nation Convinced There Is No Alternative

By Andrew Borowiec

AMMAN (IHT) — There were cheers in Arab capitals and gloom in Washington when the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan rejected the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

To the Arabs, the act meant Jordan was no longer an outcast. It had demonstrated its commitment to the Arab cause rather than to American diplomacy in the Middle East.

To Washington it meant that the country, dominated by the strong personality of King Hussein, could no longer be considered a "tame client," unconditionally committed to the West. However, there are no indications that Jordan's support for the Arab cause will affect its traditional relations with the United States and other Western countries.

By joining the "rejectionist" Arabs, Jordan made a crucial choice involving some risks. The risks were brushed aside in the name of that intoxicating concept known as "al Aruba" — Arabism. The king and the country of 2.5 million appeared convinced that there was no alternative.

Mistake Seen

The signing of the Baghdad declaration stigmatizing Egypt's peace moves did not mean that King Hussein is against peace. It meant simply that since the 1967 war with Israel, during which Jordan lost the fertile West Bank, King Hussein has basically stopped counting on the possibility of a reasonable accommodation with the Jewish state.

King Hussein personally feels strongly that the United States has made a major mistake by steering Israel and Egypt toward a separate peace treaty.

The American view is that, in the final analysis, the United States is the only power capable of guaranteeing Jordan's security. Many Jordanians would argue with such an assessment, pointing out that Washington was not capable of preventing the occupation of the West Bank by Israel and has not made any progress toward its return to Jordan.

To any Arab, the only possible solution is the evacuation by Israel of occupied Arab territory, including east Jerusalem and the return of Palestinians to homes abandoned more than 30 years ago.

As there are no indications on the part of Israel to humor such Arab demands, Jordan has opted for a state best characterized as that of "neither peace nor war," although another military confrontation with Israel is considered a possibility here. And Jordan knows that should another war come, because of its small size and small defense force, it stands to lose more than the other, larger, more distant and better armed Arab countries.

Brave Resistance

Jordan has the longest frontier with Israel — almost 400 miles — and the smallest army of any "front-line" Arab state. The conflict of 1967, during which Jordan's army put up a brave but disorganized resistance, was an adequate illustration.

Uncertainty weighs heavily over the small country carved out of the sands of the Middle East by the British as "Transjordan" in 1921. While making considerable progress toward stability and economic well being, Jordan knows that all its plans and dreams can be shattered by several well-aimed air strikes.

However, in pursuing its new policy of commitment to the Arab cause, Jordan has to bear in mind several important factors. Foremost among them is its economic dependence on subsidies from the United States, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, amounting to one-third of its budget. Its size and general vulnerability represent additional constraints on King Hussein's foreign policy.

Consequently, and with considerable wisdom, Jordan has frequently played a passive role on the turbulent Middle East stage. The country's large Palestinian population — 60 percent of the total — further complicates Jordan's decisions.

Since the 1978 Baghdad summit meeting, which branded Egyptian President Anwar Sadat a "traitor," Jordan's foreign policy has concentrated on two fronts: an effort to find an equitable accommodation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the source of much of Jordan's turmoil before 1971, and a diplomatic offensive to persuade Western Europe that the PLO is the only valid representative of the Palestinian people.

King Hussein has had at least two meetings with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, not so long ago a determined and bitter foe. The PLO, still smarting from the crippling 1970 and 1971 defeats at the hands of Jordan's army, is careful but open to any form of dialogue. "We are in the same camp, we have the same aim," PLO officials say.

That statement can only be put to the test if and when Israel agrees to evacuate the West Bank. Although committed to Palestinian "self-determination," Jordan has not solved the delicate problem of how it envisages a "liberated" West Bank to function: as a separate entity, as part of the kingdom or as a federated state.

Both King Hussein and Mr. Arafat consider themselves the rightful rulers of the West Bank. Neither appears willing to relinquish this claim, although King Hussein is convinced that should Israel one day agree to evacuate the area, it would hand it over to him rather than to the PLO.

Thus, inevitably, much of Jordan's attitude at this juncture has to be characterized by the proverbial "wait-and-see." To a serious extent, it precludes a forceful foreign policy. Jordan, of course, is perfectly aware of its limitations and frequently prefers to stay in the background.

The fact that over the past 30 years, and particularly since 1967, Jordan has been unable to fulfill the national aspirations of a large number of its citizens (the Palestinians) is a major problem with no solution in sight.

Bitter Partner

The American peacemaking moves in the Middle East have turned Jordan into a difficult and bitter partner for Washington policy-makers. Disappointment with the United States permeates most statements by the king, Crown Prince Hassan and other Jordanian officials. Here, too, there is little Jordan can do. It has limited itself to preaching the need for some form of new strategy and the necessary "closing of the ranks" which so frequently in the past has eluded the Arabs.

A result of the cooling off in Jordan's relations with Washington was an effort to diversify its economic and technical contacts. So far it has been a tentative effort, characterized by the exploration of cooperation with east European Communist countries. Some observers feel such moves were mainly intended as a warning to the West and particularly to the United States.

On the whole, Jordan has shown itself to be a pragmatic country. For example, in seeking rapprochement with neighboring Syria, the often-abused Arab calls for unity were not mentioned. Both Jordan and Syria preferred to concentrate on practical aspects of cooperation, including joint commercial ventures and frequent high-level consultation.

All these decisions generaly emanated from King Hussein himself. During the 27 years of his rule he has learned how to cope with adversity and to avoid pitfalls when they can be avoided. Although officially a "constitutional monarch," he is very much in charge. In the end, it is his word and his decisions that count.

Political parties are discouraged although there is some underground activity, particularly by the Communists. But the Jordanian security apparatus is a well-oiled, efficient machine. In building it up, the king learned from bitter experience.

The main pillar of the throne is the army of about 70,000 men, one of the main concerns and preoccupations of the king. Trained at the British military academy at Sandhurst, the king is genuinely interested in the military — particularly since he knows its role in his survival.

The recent economic recovery has created a reasonably affluent urban middle class, including both Palestinians and "East Bankers." The influx of young graduates from Western — particularly American — universities has contributed to the creation of a sound technocrat class.

Ultimate Objective

Economic Self-Sufficiency

By Harry Carr

AMMAN (IHT) — The ultimate objective of Jordan's planners is economic self-sufficiency. It is an ambitious goal and the first tangible step toward its attainment is the current five-year economic plan.

Started in 1976, it has generally proceeded on schedule. The final stock-taking will be at the end of next year. It will determine whether further planning should be characterized by the same boldness.

At its inception, the plan called for a total expenditure of $2.4 billion at 1975 prices. Allowing for inflation, in practical terms this amount will have been reduced by at least 30 percent when the plan is completed.

The five-year plan calls for an annual real economic growth of 12 percent and a ratio of investment to Gross Domestic Product of 36 percent.

This overall growth target includes a 40 percent growth rate in agricultural production, 51 percent in services, 120 percent in electricity and a staggering 220 percent in mining and industry, the nation's No. 1 objective.

In mapping out such ambitious targets, the Jordanian planners were guided by the preceding plan which covered a span of three years and was termed 94 percent successful.

However, compared to the present plan, it called for an expenditure of $168 million. Favorable economic indicators — including the drop in unemployment and a steady level of foreign subsidies — unquestionably exercised a strong influence on the current plan.

The amount spent is equally divided between the private and public sectors. Priority has been given to an effort to disperse economic activity throughout the country, thus keeping in check the mushrooming concentration of production centers around the capital.

Five Areas

The planners divided the kingdom into five production areas: Amman and vicinity, the Jordan River Valley, the north, around the city of Irbid, the Aqaba area in the south, and the central desert region around Ma'an.

About 50 percent of the funds is expected to come from the private sector. In committing its share, the government has counted on long-term loans expected to cover three-fourths of its pledge.

In the political sense, the plan is a realistic document. It deals with economic realities, excluding the vague possibility that during its performance, the fertile West Bank will return under Jordan's control.

According to government sources, a combination of economic, financial and monetary indicators "reflected positive developments during 1978." They provided a reasonable degree of optimism that the objectives of the five-year plan would be met as closely as possible.

Encouraging Sign

Jordanian planners, however, are not completely euphoric. They keep warning that while reaping the benefits of past planning efforts, Jordan's economic picture still shows vulnerability to what is being described as "forces beyond control".

An encouraging sign is the fact that domestic revenues have risen sharply during the first three years of the current plan, from $352 million in 1976 to $500 million last year. In the current budget, domestic revenue is expected to reach $830 million — or 90 percent of current expenditures.

In assessing the plan's performance to date, it should be kept in mind that the national budget remains heavily dependent on foreign aid, both in the form of budget support grants and long-term loans for development projects. One encouraging development was the reduction of foreign budget support and loans last year to $582 million, compared with $829 million during 1977.

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Tapping Hidden Wealth Beneath the Wasteland

By John Halaby

AMMAN (IHT) — Tapping the country's wealth hidden beneath the wasteland that covers nearly 85 percent of its territory is one of Jordan's priority problems.

Combined with industrial expansion, it is the nation's main hope and a challenge to its economic planners.

By the time the current five year plan ends next year, the government will be able to assess to what extent its objectives have been met. At present there are reasonably optimistic indications that the emphasis from the services sector toward the industrial sector has proceeded smoothly.

The change has not been dramatic by international standards. When the full facts and figures for this year are in, they are likely to show that the share of the services sector in the gross domestic product will have dropped from 70 to about 60 percent. The beneficiaries are mining — phosphates and potash — and the growing production of chemical fertilizers, as well as the expansion of medium industries.

Although Jordan is no longer a "one mineral" country, phosphate production continues to receive much attention. The country's principal phosphate producing regions are Rusaifa, El Hassa and Shidya. Exploration in these and other areas of Jordan showed estimated phosphate reserves of about 1.2 billion tons. Last year, the Jordan Phosphate Mining Company exported 2.3 million tons, with net sales of $65.8 million. Far Eastern and East European countries are principal buyers of Jordan's phosphates.

The aim is to increase production to 6 million tons a year, mainly by expanding the Hassa and Wadi al Abyad sites with the help of new storage and loading units at the port of Aqaba. Much depends on the improvements of the phosphate railway between Hassa and Aqaba, at this stage a one-track line.

Potash has been another "traditional" Jordanian mineral, present in the form of melted salts in the Dead Sea or as rock potash on the sea's eastern shore. Jordan's single biggest industrial plan is the Dead Sea potash plant, expected to have initial production of 1.2 million tons annually when completed in 1981.

The project involves the construction of a township to accommodate the labor force, of a power plant and of a potash refinery. Loans for the huge project have been obtained from a variety of sources, including Kuwait, the Agency for International Development, the International Bank, Iraq, Britain and the Arab Development Fund.

Jordan also has high hopes for the exploitation of copper and manganese ore, of increasing the production of cement for export as well as the development of the marble industry.

On the whole, planning for the expansion of minerals is in a state of flux simply because the knowledge of the extent and variety of available resources is constantly affected by new findings.

According to a report by the ministry of industry and trade, "The range of discovered mineral and industrial rocks is relatively narrow. Nevertheless it does provide the basis for the potential establishment of an inorganic chemicals industry."

The generally optimistic assessments of the country's mining and industrial potential are based on previous performances and during the past five years, Jordan's income from industrial production has doubled.

Small and medium-sized industries catering to domestic and export markets have been expanding steadily, despite local labor shortages and the uncertain conditions of the external market. There has been considerable growth among small firms employing frequently fewer than five persons. Officials estimate there are over 6,000 such units in Jordan at present.

The ultimate hope is to make the country a kind of industrial entrepot for the Middle East — a honeycomb of assembly plants and transformation factories. Before that happens, Jordan will have to overcome a number of difficulties, including an inadequate infrastructure and shortage of domestic labor, increasingly attracted by higher wages and better prospects in the oil producing Gulf states.

Longest-Ruling Arab King

By Andrew Borowiec

AMMAN (IHT) — At the age of 16, he watched his grandfather, King Abdullah, felled by an assassin's bullet. The boy became a man, and knowing the world around him, has carried a gun ever since.

Today Jordan's King Hussein bin Talal is the longest ruling Arab monarch. For 27 of his 44 years, he has ruled a country that has weathered three lost wars, a civil war and Israeli occupation of its most fertile part, the West Bank.

King Hussein himself has escaped at least nine attempts on his life. He has personally quelled army mutinies and faced down rioters.

He is a survivor in a ruthless and fragmented Arab world, where, as he himself put it in his autobiography, "Uneasy Lies The Head," "life is all too often held cheaply, and death often passes unheeded."

Lost Homeland

At this juncture Jordan is perhaps as stable as it can ever be despite the fact that 60 percent of its population are Palestinians, many of them clamoring for a return to their lost homeland. Whatever King Hussein, born into the poor but proud royal family of Amman, decides, he has to keep the Palestinian problem in mind. It is a problem that haunts Jordan's past and clouds its future.

Wary of the Palestinian guerilla movement and yet aware of its durability, King Hussein officially espouses what the Arabs call "the Palestinian cause." Recently he has had meetings with a former foe, Yassir Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and is now a confirmed member of the Arab group that has refused to accept the American-engineered peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

The treaty has made King Hussein, one of the Arab world's most pro-Western and pro-American leaders, bitter about U.S. policy in the Middle East.

The United States, he said recently, "will realize that what has been attained so far is not the kind of peace the Arab region is seeking. We must therefore establish a new policy and make new calculations."

But King Hussein, more than any other Arab leader, knows the limitation of such an ambitious proposal. More than once he has deplored the fragmentation of the Arab world, its quarrels, its penchant for rhetoric. The trouble with the Arabs, he has said, is that "We don't act, we react. We don't have a definite goal. We don't even know which Palestine we're fighting for — the one before 1947, the one of 1947, or 1948 or 1956 or 1967 or . . . ?"

King Hussein's dilemma is that as the head of a comparatively small and resourceless country, he is unable to weigh heavily on the Arab scene. His dependence on budgetary subsidies by the United States and conservative Arab countries automatically limits his political leeway.

Many a less courageous man would have given up the Hashemite throne years ago. But the king has weathered the vicissitudes, backed by his small but tough army and convinced of the righteousness of his cause and of his policies.

"We form a shield and provide a depth to the Arab nation," he said. "We have committed ourselves to do the impossible — to regain the lost territory and the full rights of the Palestinians in their occupied land. We are working for the future of the coming generations and are defending the Arab character against the dangers that threaten it today."

For King Hussein, perhaps the most traumatic development in recent years was the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He saw in it a blow to Jordan's own aspirations and the aspirations of the Palestinians.

"The significant point," he has said, "is that in order to achieve a treaty, the United States has given Israel such guarantees and military support that the U.S. is now unable to influence Israel by any means." The United States, according to the king, "has lost its position as a neutral mediator."

Whatever the pitfalls lying ahead, King Hussein can rightly claim the credit for maintaining the cohesion of his truncated country, a high level of foreign aid and internal security. The latter is an important factor in attracting foreign business interests.

In his decision to reject the American treaty and join the Arab "steadfastness front" instead, King Hussein was largely motivated by his fervent Arab nationalism. He makes no bones about it. Nationalism, he has written, "must be the salvation of the Arab world . . . it means the ultimate loyalty of the individual to the Arab world as a whole. It demands that a Jordanian be an Arab first and a Jordanian second."

But Jordan is very much his first love. In his autobiography, he writes of its "strange, haunting beauty and a sense of timelessness. Dotted with the ruins of empires once great, it is the last resort of yesterday in the world of tomorrow. I love every inch of it."

Life has rarely been easy for the Hashemite monarch. When he was a year old, his baby sister died in the bitter cold of an Amman winter. "She died of pneumonia because we could not afford much heat in our small house."

He was educated at Victoria College in Alexandria, had a spell at Harrow in England, and when he was already king, attended the British military academy at Sandhurst. His Sandhurst period has left a deep impression on him and considerable respect for British military discipline and training.

The regency council that ruled in his absence turned over the constitutional powers to King Hussein on May 2, 1953, shortly before he turned 18. Afterward the country staggered from one hardship to another, with the young king learning the art of statesmanship the hard way.

In 1967, he helplessly watched Arab blunders and lack of coordination during the Six-Day War against Israel. His own small army fought valiantly, but because of the early loss of its meager air cover and the confused directives of the Egyptian generals in charge, it was defeated within two days.

In 1970, when he ordered his army against the Palestinians who virtually ruled the country, he became an outcast of the Arab world. He weathered that storm too, calmly operating his ham radio while shells exploded over Amman.

Fast Cars

To King Hussein, the 10-day civil war was something that had to be done in order to spare the country further turmoil and preserve the authority of the throne.

The king loves fast cars, fencing and horseback riding, but above all his passion is flying. He is an extremely competent pilot. Flying, he has said, "has opened a wonderful vista of escape. The moment I climb into the cockpit I shake off my problems and worries. Once in the air, the restrictions that surround monarchy vanish. I am a man alone."

In June 1978, King Hussein married 26-year-old Elizabeth Halaby, the daughter of an American executive and international lawyer. She became Queen Noor el Hussein — "the light of Hussein."

He has been married three times before. The first two marriages ended in divorce. His third wife, Queen Alia, died in a helicopter crash.

Seeking 'Durable Peace' In Middle East Conflict

(Continued from Page 9S)

undergoing a new phase? If so, how has it affected the Hashemite Kingdom?

A. Well, the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan has very deep roots in the past in terms of Islam and of the Arab movement and very great hopes in terms of the future. There is a turbulence in this area that is very obvious, and we are not very happy with all that is happening in our area and in our world. We do believe that there are chances for many to grow up as leaders and learned people. Our fears can give us the courage that is required to face the challenges both now and in the future.

Q. A number of Arab rulers have expressed concern — albeit privately — about the Islamic revolution in Iran. Is there room for an Ayatollah Khomeiny and his type of government in Arab countries including Jordan?

A. I cannot answer this question for the simple reason that it is very difficult to see where events will lead Iran and what will be the eventual outcome of the situation there. What we wish for Iran is stability and strength and progress, and as far as we are concerned in Jordan, we have always sought to bring Iran and the Moslem world and the Arab world together — even when many others opposed this approach. Therefore, our relations with Iran have always been cordial over many years in the past, extremely cordial and extremely strong. We are obviously watching with concern and anxiety what is happening there. I do not believe the story has reached an end that one can define. It is difficult to say whether this area will be affected positively or negatively by what is happening, but our sincere wish is that whatever happens will be for the good of Iran, for the good of the entire area. I do not believe that what is happening in Iran will suddenly happen anywhere else, in Jordan or in any other part of the world.

Q. What is your assessment of the recent Arab summit held in Tunisia in which you played a pivotal role?

A. Well, I did not play a pivotal role; I joined others in their deliberations and I was very happy indeed with the results. I believe we have come a long way since the Baghdad summit. It is now established that every year Arabs should meet to discuss problems that are of concern to us and should review our responsibilities and our approach to the future. This in itself is a very healthy development. I believe some very positive steps were taken there, maybe not all that could have been taken, but if you follow this path into the future it is a very promising one. I sincerely hope that the results will be to the betterment of the entire area and particularly to the strength of the Arab world.

Q. Do you believe the recent situation in Mecca will have any further repercussions in the Arab world?

A. It was a very sad period, one of the saddest and most shocking as far as I am concerned, as a Moslem, a Hashemite, an Arab. That situation in the holiest place in Islam, and in the manner that it happened, is in my opinion a crime that is unforgivable. It indicated to me and to many others, I believe, that we need to make sure that religion is not used against religion and against the very basis of our faith by some who are doing that here and there in the Moslem world. This is a danger that we have to look at very seriously now. Faith can be a source of great strength; it can also be a very vulnerable point by which many could be misled — as is obviously the case with this recent tragedy in Mecca.

Vast Archaeological Heritage

By Julier Pearce

AMMAN (IHT) — Coping with Jordan's enormous archaeological heritage is a problem that fascinates scholars throughout the world.

Few countries have such a rich and varied past — here civilizations succeeded civilizations leaving behind artifacts and ruins found in incredible quantities.

For example, during excavations for a road to Aqaba, some 200 completely new archeological sites were discovered. In the Jordan Valley — a narrow strip of fertile land between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea — some 500 sites were recently recorded during surveying for another new road.

Jordan is the country of Jerash, Petra and Aqaba, known to most world travelers. It was from Mount Nebo that Moses looked over the Dead Sea and got his first glimpse of the Holy Land.

Egyptians, Hyksos, Assyrians and Hittites have passed through the country that today is Jordan. Then came the Nabateans of Petra fame, followed by Greeks, Romans and Byzantines. The crusaders left their imprint by a number of impregnable castles.

"The big problem," explained Jordanian archeological expert Daoud Tukan, "is to make sure that we don't start building new factories on top of some undiscovered, priceless archeological sites."

For example, a Dutch archeological team recently completed a survey of sites around Yadudeh, some 10 miles south of Amman, where industry is spreading and a new international airport is under construction.

Under the Sea

All small objects are carefully recorded and transported to the new archeological museum being constructed in the citadel of Amman. Other sites are carefully marked. Frequently, travelers along Jordan's roads see a cluster of ancient columns, a tomb, a ruined temple standing virtually in the middle of nowhere.

Parts of Jordan were once under the sea, and bones and skeletons of fish, giant lizards and turtles found in the country have been carbon-dated back 80 million years.

The country's scenery — modern construction apart — is believed to be the same as when Paleolithic man lived there about 2 million years ago.

Scientists believe that Jordan may well have been the site of the first settled community of man — most likely in the Jordan River Valley.

The task of cataloguing the artifacts constantly being discovered is daunting. Since a complete archeological survey appears beyond the possibilities of a single country, the Jordanians are encouraging the cooperation of archeologists and universities throughout the world. Amateurs are even welcome to help uncover the country's ancient past, under scholastic or government supervision.

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هكذا من الأصل

Professional Army Determined to Resist Any Israeli Attack

By Andrew Borowiec

MMAN (IHT) — The outside world often sees them as a chnicolor image — camel riders in d checkered headgear, a lone gler sounding a call in a desert tpost.

There is also the almost legend- y figure of Gen. Sir John Bagot lubb, more often known as Glubb Pasha," the father of Jor- n's famous Arab Legion.

Glubb Pasha is now part of histo- . The Arab Legion has become e Jordan Arab Army. Some units ll wear the red-and-white "kefi- h" and, yes, the desert patrol still ists.

There are also 700 tanks grouped two armored divisions and U.S.- ade F-5 Interceptors patrolling e kingdom's 400-mile frontier th Israel.

The length of the frontier is far beyond the defense capabilities of the 70,000-man armed forces, which could be bolstered by an estimated 50,000 reservists. If war comes to Jordan again, says the commander in chief, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Bin Shaker, "the problem of the length of our front would be beyond any single country's possibility to solve."

This blunt statement by a veteran soldier sums up Jordan's military dilemma. Israel's superiority is openly admitted here — as well as an inability of the Arabs to pull together in times of stress. This inability is rarely acknowledged in public.

This does not mean that Jordan does not intend to give battle if and when trouble comes to its borders. On the contrary.

"What we are trying to do," said Gen. Shaker in an interview in his headquarters at the Al Kiyedeh camp, "is to make it so costly to the enemy that he will have second thoughts about attacking us again."

Consequently, he said, Jordan is trying to modernize and re-equip its army and expand its air force. The air force, Gen. Shaker stressed, "is our No. 1 priority."

Weakness in Air

The reason is simple: Despite the tough stand against Israel put up during the 1967 war — and acknowledged by Israeli generals — the army had to abandon the West Bank mainly because of lack of air cover.

Jordan now has four squadrons of F-5s, or about 50 planes, plus a transport squadron. More important, it has ordered more than 30 French F-1 advanced Mirage fighter-bombers. It is building up its air defenses by increasing the batteries of U.S. Hawk ground-to-air missiles and purchasing an unspecified quantity of conventional but modern anti-aircraft guns.

The army is trying to phase out the Korean-war-vintage U.S. M-48 tanks by negotiating the purchase of over 200 British Chieftains, considered among the best tanks in the world. The money for this expensive hardware comes to a large extent from Arab countries as a result of the Baghdad summit meeting in November last year which rejected the American-engineered peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Despite this effort, Jordan still feels extremely vulnerable. The reason, said Gen. Shaker, "is that the Israelis have an unlimited source of supply and support in the United States."

There are also plans to shift the emphasis of the armed forces from an entirely professional army into an Israeli-style "citizen army." Conscription started in 1976 but so far Jordan has decided to keep the percentage of draftees to one-fourth of the total. Obviously, the old belief in the better performance of the professional soldier still holds.

The bulk of career servicemen comes from the East Bank of Jordan, originally known as Transjordan. Palestinians — or West Bankers — constitute only a small amount, perhaps 20 percent. Generally, Jordanian officers do not like to make this distinction because of the sensitive issue of relations between the "East Bankers" and Jordanian citizens of Palestinian origin.

Ironically, one of the reasons that prompted the conscription was the fact that many potential recruits for career service have left for more lucrative jobs in the Gulf.

"We cannot compete with oil money," Gen. Shaker said. Still the military career represents a considerable attraction to many Jordanians, mainly from rural areas. But officers scoff at the popular idea in the West that the Jordanian army is largely Bedouin.

A volunteer can sign up for three or six years, and most extend beyond that period. After 16 years of service, even private soldiers are entitled to a government pension — a unique arrangement in the Arab world.

Today the army consists of two armored and two mechanized infantry divisions. There is also one special forces brigade and the Royal Guards brigade.

The country's miniscule navy consists of a handful of patrol boats protecting the security of the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

The armed forces' role is not only to defend the country's frontiers. It is also that of a pillar of the Hashemite throne and particularly of King Hussein who has been identified with its improvement more than any other ruler.

Costly Battle

According to a popular saying in Jordan, "King Hussein is the army and the army is King Hussein." It is a fact that the army is fiercely loyal to the king. It had demonstrated this on a number of occasions and particularly during the September 1970 civil war, during which the king ordered it to attack the Palestinian guerrillas to assert his rule over the country.

In fact, it was the army's loyalty that restored normalcy to Jordan and preserved King Hussein's throne in defiance of the outcries of the Arab world.

While storming Palestinian commando positions in Amman and Irbid, the army also stopped an invasion by armored units from Syria during a costly battle in the desert outside Ramtha.

Spit and Polish

This reporter watched the deployment of Jordanian tanks near Ramtha at sunset before the shells started exploding that fateful evening. The officers were cool and composed, scanning the horizon with their binoculars.

"Tell the world," one of them said, "that we love our king."

The Jordanian Army has an international reputation for being the most disciplined Arab military force. It has the considerable respect of its Israeli opponent. It still believes in spit and polish, and British tradition and customs are very much present.

Besides its political role as the pillar of the throne, the army also performs social and educational tasks. It participates in the campaign against illiteracy, has mobile clinics which attend to Bedouins in the desert and permanent schools in distant areas of the kingdom.

Above all, it remains fiercely loyal to King Hussein, who makes a point of spending time visiting various army units, supervising the training with new weapons and personally knowing his officers.

"He comes to our mess, chats with us and jokes as if we were equals," said a young air force lieutenant, Mohammed Mussa al-Sabah. "He is a marvellous king."

Vast Effort to Develop Fertile Jordan River Valley

By John Halaby

MMAN (IHT) — Jordan's Garden of Eden lies along the er whose name the country bears. waters, where Christ was bap- ed, now separate Jordanian Army sitions from Israeli forces in the cupied West Bank.

This brutal fact of Middle East- politics with its built-in uncer- nties and pitfalls has not prevent- Jordan from putting much effort d hope into the fertile valley ich contains more than half the ter resources of the Hashemite ngdom.

While elsewhere in the country e desert has to be fought step by p and results do not come easily, e Jordan valley produces two ops a year. Lush greenery lines banks of the river, dotted with ms groves and banana planta- ns.

The 100-mile long valley between Sea of Galilee in the north and Dead Sea in the south is be- een two and 10 miles wide. Its ir- ated area of 30,000 acres produc- annually 150 million kilograms melon and 17 millions of citrus it.

Meeting of Waters

Waiting for irrigation by linking waters of the Jordan with those the Yarmouk River through the st Ghor Canal are 2 million acres of nearby land. When the project is completed, it will represent Jordan's own effort at "making the desert bloom."

Between the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and the 1970 Jordan civil war, the Jordan valley was a picture of desolation and terror. Most of the 100,000 inhabitants had gone, fleeing artillery duels and daring raids across the river by the Palestinian commandos which invariably caused Israeli retaliation. The fields became fallow and the citrus plantations looked unkept and forlorn.

In 1972, when the turmoil rocking Jordan subsided, farmers began to return to the valley. In 1973, the Jordan Valley Authority was formed with the ambitious task of coordinating a vast effort for the area's development. Today, close to 90,000 people live and work in the valley.

Arid Zone

Agriculture remains second on Jordan's priority list, coming only after plans for industrial expansion. And while the battle against the desert in most of the country presents a formidable obstacle, the development of the Jordan Valley promises reasonably quick results.

Fully 91 percent of the East Bank of Jordan or the zone under Jordanian rule at this stage — is classified as "arid". This simple term covers miles of undulating desert, here and there covered by clusters of shrubs. Rocks, mountains and hills rise over the monotony of sand and desolation.

In view of the innumerable adversities in wresting arable land from the desert, the bulk of Jordan's agricultural development budget has gone to the Jordan Valley Authority.

This does not mean that other areas are neglected. Agriculture is still an extremely important feature in Jordan's economy, giving employment to about one-fourth of the active labor force and contributing one-fifth to the Gross Domestic Product. Despite the vicissitudes which plagued the Hashemite kingdom, the value of agricultural production has increased four times during the past generation.

Consequently, special attention has been given to improving such processes as marketing of agricultural products and the cooperative movement. The result was the creation of the Agricultural Credit Corporation with the aim of extending loans to productive agricultural activities, including irrigation, land reclamation, purchase of farm machinery and any improvement of farming methods.

The Jordan Cooperation Organization was set up as a central agency for banking, marketing, training and other services in the agricultural sector.

Other organizations active in the field of agriculture include the Jordan Valley Farmers Association and the Agricultural Marketing Association. The latter is a semigovernment agency headed by the minister of agriculture.

In a way, the Agricultural Marketing Association shows the inevitability of government involvement in agriculture in a country suffering from a dearth of water. For example, various irrigation projects have to be carefully studied with the value of the product and its water consumption very much in mind.

Dwindling Farmers

The trek toward the cities and the temptation of more lucrative employment in the Gulf has affected the agricultural sector. The dwindling ranks of farmers — from one-third of the active population in 1976 to one-fourth in 1979 — has raised the problem of farm mechanization. Jordan as a whole is subject to the caprices of the weather. Cereal production has particularly been affected by five years of dry weather, creating the problem of goernment subsidies for staple products.

In this context, the development of the Jordan valley looms as an extremely important factor in the country's economic planning.

King Hussein visits the troops in Jordan

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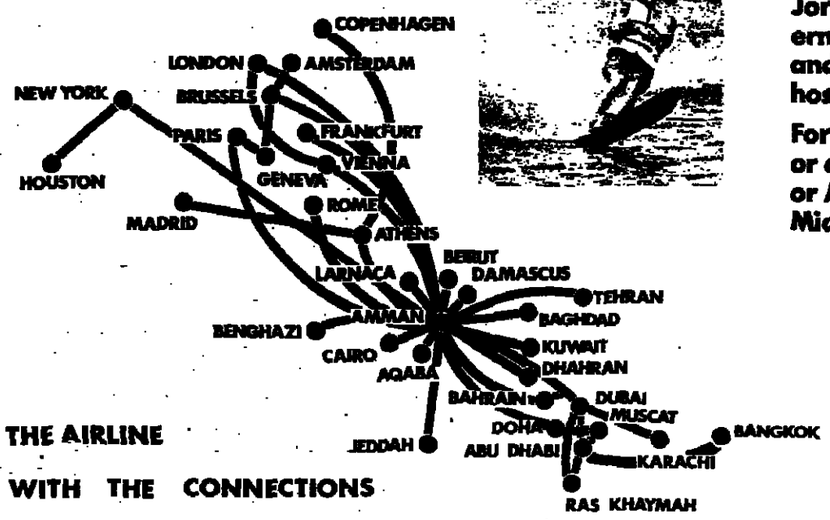

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Nationalism of Palestinian Refugees Is Growing Stronger Still

By Andrew Borowiec

AMMAN (IHT) — The muddy alley was lined with shacks, their corrugated iron roofs held in place by stones. But there was a forest of television antennae and here and there a parked automobile added an incongruous touch.

"Some of these people," said Fouad Akram, "make a lot of money. The days of trouble are over, God willing."

The scene was the Wahdat camp of Palestinian refugees, once the nerve center of Palestinian efforts to topple King Hussein. Ten years ago children fired bursts from automatic weapons into the air, shouting *"Taoura Hata al Nasr"* (Revolution until Victory).

Now the arms are gone, other children are at school and their fathers work for petromoney in the Gulf states, sending back hefty remittances.

Time Gained

The problem that plagues the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, where 60 percent of the 2.5 million inhabitants are Palestinian, appears to have been defused for the time being.

The camps are still there and their names — Wahdat, Jebel Hussein, Zizia, Baqaa — remind the country of the flight of thousands *from their homes in what is now Is*rael or the occupied West Bank. The first refugees poured across the Jordan river in 1948. Now a second generation of refugees born in camps is growing up — many of them in the same camps.

The temporary camps have been built into more solid structures and some now resemble honeycombs of shabby dwellings. They have become a symbol of hope for a return to homes many of which gave way long ago to highways and apartment projects in the state of Israel.

But the loyalty to "Palestine" is still there — 31 years later. It is stubborn and permanent. The more time passes, the more alluring is the vision of the lost homeland.

Market Places

There are trading areas and market places on the fringes of Wahdat camp. Stores sell washing machines, furniture and television sets. Baskets of fresh fruit and vegetables are laid out in neat rows. Solemn public writers, in formal European suits but with heads covered by white Arab "Kefiyeh" sit under umbrellas waiting for customers.

Women in long, colorful robes talk in shrill voices, their wrists covered with gold bracelets. Here and there a picture of King Hussein smiles from the weather-stained wall.

From the political point of view, this perhaps is a more significant change than the gleaming limousines and television sets. There are still memories of Jordanian artillery firing on Wahdat during the 1970 civil war. The 6,000 Pales*tinian dead and thousands of* wounded have not been forgotten. But Al Hussein has stopped being an enemy and has become a friend.

The change did not take place overnight. It began with the expulsion of armed Palestinian commandos from Jordanian territory in 1970. Then came the 1973 Arab-Is*raeli war, the oil price rise, and the* need for manpower in the oil-producing Gulf. The refugees gradually became consumers. Today rations from the UN Relief and Works Agency often find their way to the market place rather than into the shacks many Palestinians call their "temporary homes."

Now King Hussein is again talking to Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He has rejected the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which skirted the Palestinian question. To Palestinians he has become a "good king," head of the only Arab country that considers the Palestinians its citizens.

Logically, it could hardly have been otherwise. The Hashemite kingdom has claimed sovereignty over the West Bank since 1948. Palestinians have been the mainstay of Jordan's economic activity for years and now many serve in its armed forces.

Thousands have penetrated the fabric of Jordanian society although generally the "West Bankers" tend to cling to their own community.

To many East Bank Jordanians with Bedouin traditions, the Palestinians have remained a nation of traders. Indeed, they dominate the professions, commerce and indus*try. To those affluent Palestinians,* Jordan has become a permanent home, not merely a transit camp.

It is estimated that perhaps only about 500,000 Palestinians in Jordan are actively connected with the "Palestinian cause." But their commitment tends to be emotional rather than practical, and it centers mainly on refugee camps.

Should Jordan suffer another defeat at the hands of Israel, should the "Palestinian cause" undergo a major international setback, the camps might explode again.

And the camps are closely watched by the Jordanian security apparatus. Weapons have been banned as well as commando organizations which 10 years ago had total control over the teeming settlements.

This strict but generally benign watch over the camps obviously does not please the Palestinian leadership now concentrated in Lebanon. But Jordanian authorities have learned their lesson. Until now, Pal*estinian demands for bases of oper*ation against Israel on Jordanian territory have met with firm refusals.

In any case, Palestinian men are more preoccupied with earning money in the Gulf. A least 400,000 holders of Jordanian passports, most of them Palestinians, are now working in the Gulf area, in Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Last year they sent home close to $700 million in remittances. That money has brought the new cars to the muddy alleys of Wahdat.

Of course, there is constant talk of *Palestine and particularly about the* future of the West Bank. But Jordanian economists feel that if the West Bank is evacuated by Israel, not all Palestinians would return there. Even an exodus of some 200,000 Palestinians from the East Bank could have a destabilizing effect on Jordan's economy, which is plagued by labor shortage.

The problem does not arise at this juncture. The Palestinians have accommodated themselves to Hashemite rule and the Jordanian government to their presence.

This does not eliminate the fact that the Palestinian problem does exist with its potentially explosive possibilities. Should Jordan suffer another defeat at the hands of Israel, should the "Palestinan cause" undergo a *major international set*back, the camps might explode again.

Much depends on King Hussein, the pillar on which Jordan's precarious stability is built. The king knows that most Palestinians have not been able to fulfill their national aspirations within the context of his kingdom.

Jordan is yet to be forged into a permanent national entity for all its inhabitants. Perhaps that is why the king has been stressing the need for Palestinian self-determination, which could only come with the recovery of the West Bank.

On this issue, there are few dis[illegible]sions within ruling Jordanian circles. But as long as there is relative prosperity and work, either here or abroad, for most Palestinians the clamor for revolt is bound to be kept in check. This state of affairs requires that the Palestinians [illegible] to the rules and that Jordan remain watchful. There seems to be no other solution in the foreseeable future.

Bridge Between Enemies

KING HUSSEIN BRIDGE (IHT) — The Jordanian machine gunner stared intensely at two Israeli flags under the spreading eucalyptus trees. Now and then he picked up his binoculars and scanned the gun emplacements on the other side of the narrow river.

A ramshackle bus approached the bridge. Slowly, rattling the wooden boards, the bus crossed the 50 yards of the structure and entered Jordanian territory.

"Our flag is not flying here," a *Jordanian lieutenant said pointedly.* "We consider that land over there as ours, under temporary enemy occupation."

The King Hussein Bridge across the Jordan River is one of the two direct outlets to the Arab world for Jordanians living under Israeli rule. The other is the Damia Bridge 30 miles upstream.

Truck Traffic

Over these bridges more than 1 million persons a year cross in both directions. Most are Jordanians and foreigners touring the Holy Land. Every day between 60 and 100 trucks bring agricultural produce from the occupied zone to the East Bank.

This cooperation between the two enemies is taken matter-of-factly and with little publicity by either side. All sorts of agreements are made through intermediaries: for a smooth transfer of tourists and pilgrims, for the changeover of license plates on trucks, for the continuing payment of salaries by Jordan to a number of civil servants in the occupied area.

The King Hussein Bridge was constructed in the wake of the 1967 war which amputated the West Bank from the Hashemite kingdom. About 100 yards downstream lies the blown-up Allenby Bridge, its rusty components protruding from the muddy water. A mile downstream is the place where Christ was baptized.

The arrangement to allow foreign tourists to cross into Israel was a major compromise *on the part of* Jordan, demonstrating the small country's pragmatism. But the rules have to be observed: passes must be applied for in advance, tourists who intend to return to Jordan are gen*erally not allowed to stay in Israeli*-held territory more than 40 hours — enough to see Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Exit Stamps

Moreover, they may not bring back Israeli entry or exit stamps in their passports, an ironclad Arab rule with which Israeli immigration officials willingly comply. This, of course, does not affect tourists who intend to leave the area from Israel.

This arrangement allowing some traffic to cross the bridge is beneficial to both sides. Jordan gets the fruit and vegetables it needs — grown by fellow Arabs. Jordan also gets more tourists by enticing them with the visit to Christianity's holy places.

The Israelis get rid of the produce they do not need, benefit from Jordanian tourism and provide a safety valve for close to 1 million Arabs under their rule by allowing trips for family reasons, business or on Moslem prilgrimages.

The traffic from Jordan to Israel is usually in group tours, rarely by individuals who are allowed to take taxis to the bridge. All individual travelers have to cross the bridge on foot, lugging their belongings.

Before entering the bridge area, everyone is processed by Jordanian officials in a special compound under corrugated iron roofs. The buses are then allowed to proceed past camouflaged Jordanian bunkers and gun emplacements.

The Israelis allow vehicles from Jordan to their own quarantine point about a mile from the bridge. There, all travelers and empty trucks undergo a careful security search.

Names of Dead

Before turning into the road *toward the King Hussein Bridge,* the travelers from Jordan pass a monument showing a Jordanian soldier holding an automatic rifle with fixed bayonet and pointing to the occupied area. Around it are plaques with the names of some of Jordanian soldiers killed in the big Israeli raid on the nearby village of Karameh — a retaliation against Palestinian commando infiltration.

The commandos have been based from Jordanian territory. Now near the ruins of Karameh, the authorities are building rows of pastel colored one-family houses. A new generation of Jordanians is being taught about Karameh from history books.

When the Arab armies battled Israel on two fronts in October, [illegible] nothing marred the sleepy atmosphere of the Jordan River valley. The two neighbors knew that opening another front would not be in the interests of either of them.

But occasionally, shots crack amidst the greenery lining the banks of the Jordan, usually provoked by the tension of standing enemy literally in the face.

"The incidents are benign and are usually kept quiet," a UN official said. "As far as we can determine, the Israelis are more trigger happy than Jordanians."

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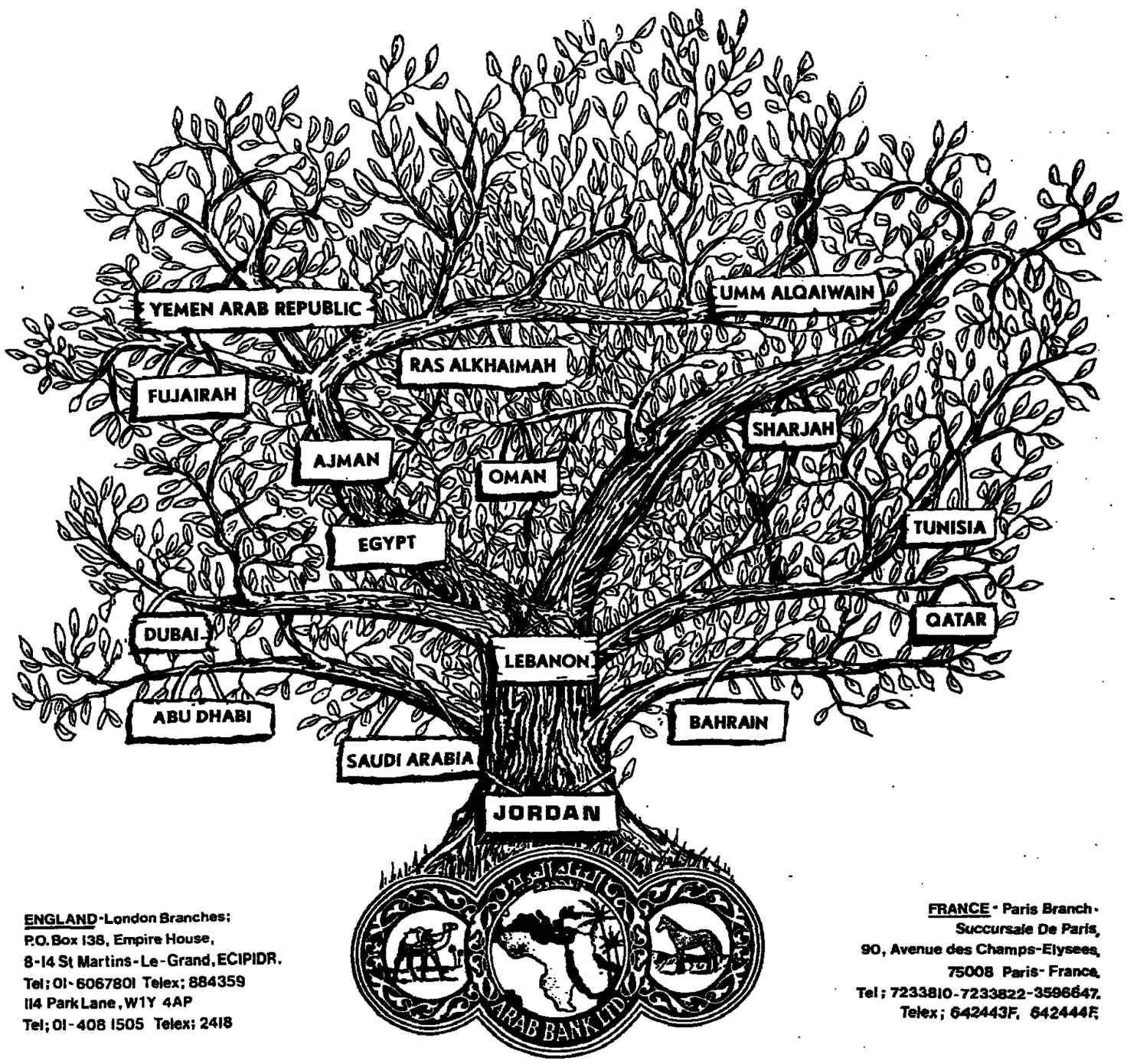

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ARAB BANK LTD.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF 30-6-79 IN JORDANIAN DINARS	
CAPITAL & RESERVES	50,000,000
DEPOSITS	1,089,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1,859,000,000

SISTER INSTITUTIONS, SUBSIDIARIES & AFFILIATES
1 Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd. Zurich, Geneva.
2 Arab Bank Maroc, Casablanca, Rabat.
3 Union De Banques Arabes et Europeenes S.A. (U.B.A.E.) Luxembourg & Frankfurt.
4 Arab Bank (Nigeria) Ltd. Lagos, Kano, Apapa, Isolo.
5 Union De Banques Arabes et Francaises (U.B.A.F.) Paris, France.
6 (U.B.A.F.) Arab American Bank, New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
7 Arab Japanese Finance Ltd. (U.B.A.N.) Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
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1. The Bonds are issued in the names of holders; ownership is transferable in accordance with the Public Debt Regulations and are acceptable as loan collateral.
2. The Bonds are issued in units of JD 5 and JD 10 and multiples, and are cashable at par on maturity.
3. Tax-free interest is paid in two equal installments at the rate of 7.5%-8.25% per annum except for the 1984, 1985 and 1988 issues on which the interest is paid annually.
4. There is a half-yearly and yearly draw for a tax free prize of JD 2,500 and other prizes totalling JD 500-JD 15,000 according to issue. Excluded from the draw are Bonds held by the Central Bank of Jordan.
5. Bonds may be purchased and owned by non-residents of Jordan.
6. Non-residents purchasing Bonds in a convertible currency enjoy the option of cashing the value at or before maturity, the interest earned and prizes won either in Jordanian currency or in a convertible currncy such as U.S. dollars.
7. All earnings accruing to Bonds, including capital gains, are free from income tax and all other taxes and fees.

Applications to buy premium Development Bonds may be submitted to the Central Bank or any of the commercial banks in Jordan.

Premium Development Bonds are traded at the Amman Financial Market.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 13 Thursday, December 13, 1979

Stabilization OPEC Ministers' Aim

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — s the Organization of Petroleum xporting Countries prepares for its nniannual meeting next Monday Caracas, most of the oil ministers the 13 member nations indicated interviews that a major goal is to art on a course toward stabilizing orld oil markets.

The meeting will no doubt result another rise in the official price OPEC's oil, which currently is ll below prices in the spot mar-t, and plenty of rhetoric in sup-rt of the increase. But most repre-tatives of the seven Arab and six n-Arab OPEC nations are clearly ncerned and somewhat confused ont the swift pace of events that s resulted in runaway petroleum ices this year.

For one thing, says Sheik Ahmed ki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil inister, "we have lost control over troleum prices."

Restoring Order

Trying to restore some order to ort-term pricing therefore will be e first order of business in Cara-But the ministers view that as ly a first step in attempting to art OPEC's course in longer-ange oil markets as well as its role world political and economic af-rs.

So the ministers at Caracas will gin efforts toward:

- Developing a program to ne-tune" OPEC's total output to void the wide swings in production at have taken world oil supplies m surplus to shortage to surplus.
- Instituting an automatic-pric-mechanism that would adjust troleum prices over the long term, terly if necessary, to avoid sud-jumps in prices. The system uld aim to keep the producers in e with inflation and eventually oil quotes in line with costs of ernative energy sources, currently mated at the equivalent of $30 a rel against OPEC's average offi-price of $22 a barrel.
- Improving the relations that e deteriorated with both the in-trial and developing nations as a lt of this year's soaring petrole-prices.

Some of these concepts are in-ded in a little-noticed study that EC's Long-Range Strategy Com-tee is completing after 18 nths. The committee's findings probably get more attention n the oil ministers at Caracas their pricing announcements ht suggest.

Although the final draft of the re-t is not completed, Sheik nani, chairman of the committee, says that he hopes it will be ready for presentation to the ministers at this session, which begins on Dec. 15.

Venezuela and Saudi Arabia are the main sponsors of the 44-page working paper, which has been reviewed by the ministers of Algeria, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait, who are also members of the strategy committee. The oil ministers from the remaining OPEC nations — Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — may review the study at next week's session. If not, they will probably take it up at a special session in the spring.

Final action then would probably come at an OPEC summit meeting scheduled for later this year to mark OPEC's 20th anniversary.

The study has not been made public, but Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a trade publication, says that it sets the basis for a broad dialogue with industrial countries, aimed in part at stabilizing oil supplies. The report also considers a longer-term "rational" oil-pricing system.

Whether OPEC is likely to adopt unified long-range plans is debatable, of course. The OPEC nations have diverse goals and interests, and the Iranian crisis has injected new dissensions. Iran and Libya, at least, appear content with the threat of oil scarcity driving petroleum prices even beyond their targets.

But many others in OPEC fear that they may be approaching the point of diminishing returns. They expect at least a temporary oil surplus to surface next year, and prices may be forced lower again.

In the past, OPEC was able to maintain a floor under prices even during times of surplus. But its official pricing actions this year have been mainly a rubber stamping of what its members had already chosen to charge invididually. Consequently, says one oil minister, "there are now 13 different OPECs," with each producer setting its own prices without much regard for the cartel's benchmark quote.

With oil supplies tight, individual pricing measures have not been much of a problem for the group. But if an oil glut develops, price-cutting by members could follow as they try to keep their market shares. Many in OPEC fear that this could bring on severe strains, perhaps endangering the cartel.

Sheik Ali Khalifah Al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, sees demand for OPEC oil dropping as much as 15 to 20 percent in 1980. This is one reason why several in OPEC want to coordinate production rates with lower demand to avoid a glut.

But renewed oil shortages could also bring real problems for OPEC. The oil ministers cite recurring speculation in some industrial nations, particularly the United States, about possible military actions in the oil fields if supplies are disrupted.

Some ministers also worry about the effects on the economic health of the Western nations from ever-rising prices and possible supply shortages. That is not necessarily altruistic. Many of the producers have much of their wealth invested in Western countries.

Oil Demand

As all of this suggests, the oil ministers are indeed concerned about supply and price stability. "Oil demand will fall sharply in the year ahead," one minister says. "Supplies will be abundant, and this may cause some people to think that the oil crisis is over. Actually, the world will only be sitting in the eye of the hurricane, and we will be heading toward catastrophic shortages of oil if consumers don't cut back consumption."

Sheik Yamani echoes this view and sees gasoline prices in the U.S. possibly reaching $10 a gallon if the 1980s do bring major oil shortages. The grim prospect of a future disastrous shortage, in fact, dominates the long-range planning as the OPEC nations reap the riches from this year's estimated 70-percent increase in oil prices.

Global Outlook Worsened By Oil Rise, Solomon Says

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — World oil prices have skyrocketed more than 80 percent in the year since December 1978, creating a "sobering" global economic outlook that is expected to worsen after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets in Caracas next week to make new production and pricing decisions.

That was the grim picture drawn today by Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee subcommittee on international finance.

Even with "moderate" price increases from OPEC, Mr. Solomon said that he foresaw massive OPEC financial surpluses that would approach $80 billion next year. He also warned that the industrial world would be able to muster real economic growth of only about 1 percent in 1980, and that this would increase unemployment.

Mr. Solomon reported that the average official OPEC price had moved from $12.93 a barrel in December to about $21.50 now, an increase of 66 percent. But "significant amounts of oil" now are moving through spot markets at prices of $40 a barrel and more, bringing the overall increase in the price of oil from all sources to more than 80 percent, he said.

U.S. policymakers are concerned, informed sources said, that OPEC will not come up with a unified price structure at Caracas. "The moderate states will increase prices a moderate amount, and the rest of them will see what the traffic will bear," said one U.S. official.

Somewhat ironically, U.S. officials feel that they can no longer "count on" OPEC sessions to set prices that will hold for any foreseeable period. More likely, there will be an upward stepping of prices throughout the year, with increasing amounts diverted into the spot markets.

Mr. Solomon told the committee that whatever OPEC does in Caracas, "our future economic security will depend in large measure on the ability of major countries, especially the United States, to restrain oil imports, to become more energy efficient, and to increase alternative supplies of energy."

In essence, he said that oil has become "a — if not the — dominant factor" in determining both the severity of inflation and the world's ability to grow.

Mr. Solomon said that the stiff oil-price increases this year had swelled OPEC financial surpluses from about zero in 1978 to $60 billion in 1979. In response to a question by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., he put the likely surplus figure at "something more than $80 billion" in 1980, assuming a moderate price hike.

The impact of the oil rise would be about equally divided between the poor and rich nations. Mr. Solomon indicated that the less developed countries as a group would see their balance of payments deficits increase from about $20 billion in 1978 to $33 billion in 1979 and to "close to $45 billion" in 1980.

He was a bit less precise about the developed nations as a group, which had a surplus of $8 billion in 1978, and will run a deficit of about $30 billion this year. He said only that the rich nations' deficit will be even larger next year — again, the underlying assumption being merely a moderate oil price increase.

Obviously, something more extensive than a "moderate" oil price increase would make things worse all around.

Mr. Solomon said that the more advanced of the developing countries were in a fairly comfortable position and the poorer among them would get more help from official aid. Nevertheless, he said the deterioration in the payments balances for the group was "serious" because they must use their resources to pay for higher-priced oil rather than machinery and other goods that could help them to expand.

In response to a series of questions on how OPEC was investing its wealth, Mr. Solomon said that of about $150 billion in OPEC assets outside the cartel, about $50 billion was in dollars, and that there were "no signs" through mid-1979 that OPEC was shifting these investments to other currencies.

He added that in conversations with officials of oil-producing countries, "we sense that they accept our point of view" that the freeze of Iranian assets was a special circumstance, and not one to be taken as a precedent.

Mr. Solomon declined to tell Sen. Stevenson "what the U.S. would require of Iran" before rescinding the assets-freeze order. That is a matter for President Carter to decide, Mr. Solomon said. Sen. Stevenson responded that "I accept that answer for the time being, but I hope the Administration is thinking about it. Because if the freeze was a political response (to a hostile act) then presumably, there's a political solution."

France Rejects Iran Funds Bid On Technicality

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — A ris court today rejected a de-and by Iran's central bank for e immediate release of $50 illion deposited with the local anch of Citibank.

The court ruled that it cannot ke any action since the funds ere deposited with the U.S. nk for a fixed period, expiring Dec. 19. Georges Cheron, the wyer for the Iranian bank, said at he would appeal the ruling.

Last week, Bank Markazi Iran ed a suit for the immediate re-ase of the funds.

Observers pointed out that to-ay's court decision was based a technicality rather than on e substance of the issue. ould Citibank refuse to re-ase the funds on Dec. 19, the anian bank could file a new it, the observers added.

U.S. Implements GATT Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP- — President Carter yesterday ed a proclamation implement-the multilateral trade accord otiated under the auspices of the eral Agreement on Tariffs and de.

he signing clears the way for the ted States to start reducing its ort duties for most items an av-e of about 30 percent over eight s beginning Jan. 1.

he reductions involving imports ertain steel products, textiles apparel, and a few other items be delayed until Jan. 1, 1982 will be spread out over six s.

nder another agreement hed in the world trade negotia-s in Geneva, the United States other countries will eliminate ort duties effective Jan. 1, 1980 vil aircraft and parts.

IBM France's Issue Priced to Yield 12%

RIS, Dec. 12 (IHT) — IBM ce's new fully underwritten is-was priced today at 99½ with a on of 11⅞ to yield 12 percent, que Nationale de Paris, leader e management group, said.

NP denied, however, reports the 120-million-French-franc, year issue was being guaran-by IBM World Trade Corp. , Dec. 12). BNP said the notes uaranteed by the issuer.

ris bond dealers said today's sion by the Bank of France to ase its intervention rate to 12⅛ ent from 12 percent had upset s calculations but the final l was that originally envisaged.

Zaire Lenders Recommend Major Debt-Rescheduling

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 12 — Delegates from Zaire's creditor countries meeting here agreed to recommend to their governments a major reorganization of its external debt totaling $4 billion, the French Economics Ministry said today.

The ministry gave no details but informed sources said that today's agreement by the so-called Club of Paris, which must be followed by bilateral accords between Zaire and individual creditor nations, covers government-guaranteed and government-to-government loans falling due in 1978, 1979 and 1980. It also includes the unpaid debt already rescheduled at Club of Paris meetings in 1976 and 1977.

The ministry said that participants, recognizing the recovery efforts of the Zaire government and its establishment of a medium-term economic program, agreed to reschedule debts to aid the country's balance of payments and economic growth.

The rescheduling program will only take effect if Zaire reaches agreement with the International Monetary Fund on economic policies and targets for 1980, the sources said.

Creditor countries told Zaire that they agreed in principle to examine at a later date the debt falling due in 1981 and 1982, the sources said, but Zaire must first establish an economic program backed by IMF agreement for this period, as well as carry out the undertakings outlined today.

Under the rescheduling program, between 80 and 90 percent of unpaid debts with a maturity exceeding one year and falling due between 1978 and 1980, will be rescheduled over 10 years, including a four-year grace period, the sources said.

They tentatively estimated this debt at roughly $1 billion, but stressed that precise amounts cannot be determined yet.

Sources had said before the meeting that Zaire was seeking a repayment period of 12 years, including five years' grace.

Arrears on debt of less than a year's maturity that fell due before June 1979, the sources said, are rescheduled for payment over five years in rising annual installments.

Debt that had already been rescheduled at previous Club of Paris meetings and remains unpaid, totaling about $400 million, must now be paid one-third in June 1980 and the rest in January 1981.

Creditor countries agreed to keep interest rates on rescheduled debt as low as possible, the sources added.

Despite the reduced debt service resulting from today's agreement, Zaire's repayments in 1980 and 1981 will still represent a considerable proportion of its projected export income, the sources said.

Early next year an IMF-World Bank consulatative group will meet to discuss Zaire's medium-term investment program and its financing, the sources said.

This week's meeting was attended by delegates from Abu Dhabi, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, Britain and the United States as well as Zaire.

Zaire is expected to have a balance-of-payments shortfall of $422 million next year.

Earlier this year Zaire obtained an emergency credit of $152 million from the IMF to pay for essential imports.

Earlier this month, Zaire received pledges of emergency aid totalling $384.3 million from eight Western countries, Japan and three international lending organizations. This comes in addition to a three-year rescue package of $2.5 billion put together recently by Western nations and organizations.

Belgium Raises Rates But Franc Still Weak

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian central bank today raised key bank rates a half point in an apparent effort to bolster the nation's currency. But the move had little immediate impact on the franc, which remained the weakest currency in the European monetary system.

The central bank raised by a half point the discount rate to 10.50 percent, the secondary discount rate half to 12.5 percent and the Lombard rate for normal monthly advances to 12.50 percent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Kanebo

1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue	120,680.	140,770.
Profits	328.	240. loss

Sweden

Saab-Scania

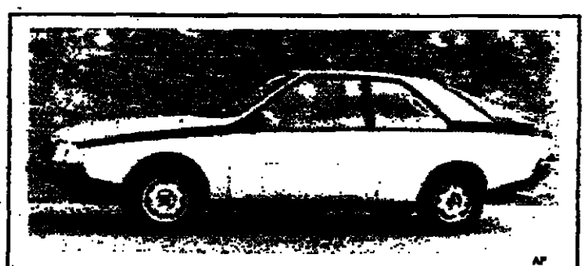
10 months	1979	1978
Revenue	10,740.	9,120.
Pre-tax Net	634.	294.

United States

Jewel Companies

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	859.1	769.2
Profits	7.96	6.52
Per share	0.71	0.57
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,810.	2,560.
Profits	31.16	24.50
Per share	2.79	2.12

RAMADA Geneva
The hotel for executives



NEW RENAULT — French state automaker's preview of its two-door coupe which will make its debut at Geneva Auto Show in March. Mechanical details were not given.

Fall in Saudis' Holdings Puzzles Western Bankers

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia, the world's richest oil-producing country, is puzzling Western bankers and monetary officials because it seems to be growing poorer despite recent oil price hikes.

Possible explanations for Saudi Arabia's falling stock of gold and foreign currency, these sources say, range from rumors of a massive embezzlement of public funds to a panicky outflow of private capital and the Saudi government's growing disenchantment with the dollar.

Over the last two years, the Saudi kingdom's official reserve holdings, mostly of dollars, have plummeted from the equivalent of about $32 billion at the end of 1977 to roughly $17 billion last September, according to the latest figures published by the International Monetary Fund.

What intrigues Western bankers and officials is why the Saudi Arabian authorities have allowed this decline to occur in published figures universally assumed to reflect only a portion of the country's real wealth.

"The tip of an iceberg" is how one knowledgeable official describes them, pointing out that in the past the Saudis have always disguised the true size of their dollar and gold holdings partly to avoid upsetting financial markets but also because the government's money gets mixed up with the private wealth of the royal family.

Increasingly, the impression is gaining hold in Europe that the reserve decline may reflect a serious disturbance at the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, or central bank, which the authorities are unable to disguise convincingly.

"Everybody who follows this closely, knows something's wrong at SAMA," says Christopher Storey, editor of International Currency Review, a London-based specialist's publication that has raised searching questions about the management of the Saudi Arabian reserves in the last few years.

The only official explanation of the decline comes from the IMF, which said last year that nearly $7 billion can be explained by the SAMA's decision in March 1978 to move the gold and foreign currency legally earmarked as cover for its domestic banknote issue out of the official reserves into an unpublished part of its accounts.

But this does not explain the whole fall.

Even Saudi Arabia's decision to withdraw the official note cover, as it is called, from its reserves causes monetary experts to raise their eyebrows.

"It was a very unusual move; perhaps an unprecedented one," an IMF official says, adding that no convincing explanation was ever provided.

Western bankers also note that the Bundesbank seems suprised by the Saudi move and reluctant to take it at face value.

In its latest annual report, the West German central bank notes that "about $7 billion was removed from the IMF Reserve statistics on Saudi Arabia, on the ground that this sum served as cover for banknotes in circulation." But it continues to include this $7 billion in its main estimate of total OPEC reserves, only adding a lower figure afterwards in brackets.

The most sensational explanation for the Saudi reserve decline connects it with the rumors of a gigantic theft from SAMA's coffers currently circulating among Western diplomats in Riyadh and which have now reached European banking circles. According to these rumors, a group of about 21 Saudi princelings were recently accused of stealing some $18 billion from SAMA over a period of several years.

Last week, SAMA sent a categorical denial to Financial Report, another specialist's newsletter published by the London Economist, which had mentioned these rumors. The denial, signed simply "The Governor," described the report as "false, utterly baseless and without any substance whatsoever," adding that "such stories are circulated with questionable motives."

However, International Currency Review, which also carried the story, says its sources now report that some of those accused of the theft were recently executed by a firing squad after a trial that began at the end of September.

Another report circulating in Paris diplomatic circles says that one of the banners briefly displayed by the fanatical Moslem gunmen who seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca last month, protested against corruption at SAMA. Some European bankers claim that they recently noticed a slight disturbance in SAMA's normal investment operations that could have been caused by a hasty audit of its books.

But besides outright chicanery, the decline in Saudi Arabia's official reserve figures, sources here point out, could also reflect a big outflow of private capital from the country caused by growing anxiety over the political stability of the Gulf region, which the Iranian revolution has intensified.

Gold Tops $449 Before Retreat

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold fell from its morning fixing record of $449.75 an ounce today to finish little changed from late yesterday at $446.75 an ounce.

The dollar came under repeated selling pressure but managed to close mixed against major currencies after several rounds of help from central banks. The dollar also benefited from a report that the United States was preparing a concerted program to defend its currency if its value were seriously threatened.

Gold trading was reasonably active throughout the day, dealers said.

The late quotation of $446.50-447.00 an ounce, bid and asked, was down from the record morning fixing, up from $445.50 at the opening and slightly down from $447.00 late yesterday.

Some dealers said reports of the dollar defense program, which was said to have been linked to a statement by U.S. Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs Anthony Solomon, cooled enthusiasm in the gold market.

The dollar rose slightly against the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc, advanced strongly against the yen, but fell against the pound sterling, the French franc and several other European currencies.

Official Aid

There were several attacks on the dollar today, forcing the West German and Swiss central banks, and finally the Federal Reserve, into the market, dealers said. Trading was thin, and there were hectic moments during the morning and after lunch, when the central banks were absent from the market, they added.

The main reason for the pressure on the dollar, dealers said, stemmed from worries about the impact of whatever price and payments policies may result from next week's meeting in Caracas of oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

At the end of trading here, the dollar was quoted at 1.7370 DM, up from 1.7350 late yesterday, after trading as low as 1.7200 DM. The dollar rose to 1.5995 Swiss francs from 1.5962.

The dollar rose against the yen to 238.15 yen from 233.20 late yesterday. Early help by the Japanese central bank to prop up its currency failed to restrain the dollar's rise

A half-point increase in the discount rate by the Belgian central bank was announced, but the dollar was unchanged at 28.27 francs.

However, the dollar fell to 4.0637 French francs from 4.0742, to 1.9130 guilders from 1.9152 and to 810.20 lire from 813.85.

Canada Gold Sale

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Canada will sell up to 1 million ounces of gold from its official reserves of 22 million ounces, Finance Minister John Crosbie said.

The sales will be made in the relatively near future if the market for gold continues to be firm, he said in his budget speech. Part of the offering may be sold to the mint for its gold-coin program, while the rest will be sold in the market, Mr. Crosbie said.

A Finance Department official said that direct sales to the mint are the most likely course of action, but that added no decision has been taken yet.

Mr. Crosbie also said the government plans to cut its budget deficit to $Can.8.20 billion in fiscal 1981 from $Can.9.94 billion the previous year. Government spending increases will be held to an annual average of 10 percent over the next four years, allowing no real increase after inflation, with the aim of cutting the deficit to $Can.4.79 billion by fiscal 1984.

Wall Street Prices Mixed After Fed's Market Action

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Some energy stocks and a few takeover issues managed good price gains but New York Stock Exchange prices overall ended mixed today in active trading.

Analysts said the already cautious market found new reason for worry in action by the Federal Reserve. It drained reserves in the government securities market which analysts said seemed to indicate the Fed does not want interest rates to ease just now.

Southwest Bank of St. Louis cut its prime rate to 15 percent from 15¼ percent and was followed by another regional bank, First Georgia Bank. But major banks remained at 15½ percent.

The St. Louis bank said the move reflects its thinking that "the prime rate is high in relation to short-term, high-grade investments."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.97 to 835.67 but declines led advances by a small margin as turnover slowed to 34 million shares.

Despite all the economic negatives, analysts said the market remains fairly buoyant because of the large amount of cash in the hands of institutional investors who are conducting selective buying operations and year-end portfolio adjustments.

Gamble-Skogmo was a standout, surging 7¾ to 36. Wickes plans to acquire Gamble for $45 a share in debt and preferred stock.

Publicker Industries gained ¾ to 8⅝. Investment bankers Allen & Co. will buy 1.9 million Publicker shares for $6.50 each from Publicker's chairman and certain estates.

Companies increasing quarterly dividends included American Building Maintenance to 19½ cents a share, Cox Broadcast to 21¼, Charles River Labs to 10½, Greater Jersey Bankcorp to 30, Mercantile Bankshares to 27, J.P. Morgan to 70 and Quaker Chemical, which split 2-for-1, to 11.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue December, 1979

650,000 Shares

Tandem Computers Incorporated

Common Stock

L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN

BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE Securities Corporation
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB Incorporated
NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated
SALOMON BROTHERS — SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC. — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER A. G. Becker — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.
HAMBRECHT & QUIST — ROBERTSON, COLMAN, STEPHENS & WOODMAN
ALEX. BROWN & SONS — OPPENHEIMER & CO., INC. — PIPER, JAFFRAY & HOPWOOD Incorporated
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS — BUCKMASTER & MOORE — KITCAT & AITKEN — PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — PHILIPS & DREW

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A — A — A —							
39¾	29⅛	ACF 2.24	6.3	7	162	35¾	35⅛	35¾	+ ⅜
18⅝	14½	AMF 1.24	8.2	6	278	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
25	12½	AM Intl .28	1.9	101	197	15¼	15	15⅛	
12¼	9½	APL 1	9.4	47	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42	32½	ARA 1.82	5.1	7	241	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	22⅝	ASA 2.48e	6.9		947	35⅛	34½	34⅞	— ½
12⅝	8⅛	ATO .56	5.3	4	126	10½	10⅛	10½	
26⅝	17	AVXs .25	1.0	14	129	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.4	15	437	42⅛	41⅛	42	+ ¼
24⅞	17½	AcmeC 1.20	4.8	6	76	u25¼	23⅝	25¼	+1½
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .94	1.2	5	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅛	18¾	AdaEx 1.22e	10.		40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.6	44	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅝	30⅞	AMD n		14	198	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.3	5	1267	34⅝	33½	33⅝	
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	5.4	4	75	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅜
3¼	2	Aileen			21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd .80	2.4	10	800	34	33⅝	33⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	AirbFrt 1.20	4.6	11	11	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80	6.5	6	56	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	AlaP dpf.87	12.		70	7⅛	7	7	
87½	70	AlaP pf 9	13.		z190	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
105	86½	AlaP pf 11	12.		z80	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
92	77	AlaP pf 9.44	12.		z50	77	77	77	
80	64⅛	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z300	65¼	65	65¼	— ¼
15⅝	13⅝	Alasco 1.48	11.	8	5	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ¼
42¼	14⅝	Alaskin .80	2.0	28	371	40½	39⅝	39½	— ¼
36	27⅝	Albany s 1	3.6	8	26	28⅛	27¾	28	— ⅜
8⅝	6½	Alberto .36	4.4	9	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.2	7	19	37⅛	36¾	37	
42	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	5.8	5	234	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40p	4.4	6	7	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr .40	6.3	6	49	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	19⅝	AllgCo 1.08a	3.9	6	38	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	22	AllgCp pf2.56	12.		8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14½	AlgLud 1.40	5.3	4	36	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
42½	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.2		9	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		13	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.80	11.	7	256	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
17¼	13⅝	AllenGs s 1	6.7	6	24	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
55⅞	24	Allergan .60	1.1	19	110	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
48½	27⅝	AlldCh 2	4.3		583	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅜
13½	10⅝	AlldMpt .86	6.9	6	6	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	10	1	19½	19½	19½	
22⅝	17⅝	AlloCorp 1.60	6.5	10	35	25	24⅝	24⅝	
36⅝	28⅝	AllisCh 1.80	5.1	6	43	35¼	35	35	
21⅝	14⅝	AlphPr .72a	4.9	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
60½	45½	Alcoa 2.80	5.1	4	623	54⅝	53¼	54⅛	+1½
27⅝	13⅛	AmISug 1	3.7	9	19	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
45¼	35½	Amax s 1.80	4.2	7	394	42⅝	41⅝	42½	+1
60	44½	Amax pf 3	5.4		88	56	54¼	56	+1¾
32¼	17	Amrce 1.32	5.1	6	22	26½	25⅝	26½	— ½
43⅝	25⅛	AHess 1.40b	3.4	4	1279	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
107½	56¼	AHess pf2.50	3.8		2	97	97⅛	97	+1½
14⅝	9¼	AmAir .40	3.7	3	1390	11⅛	9⅝	10¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AmAir wt			122	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
20⅝	16½	AAir pf 2.18	13.		54	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	12	ABakr 1.20	6.9	8	24	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅜
67⅞	47⅝	ABrnds 5	7.5	6	167	u67½	66½	66¾	+ ⅝
32½	23	ABrd pf1.70	5.3		3	u32¼	32¼	32¼	+1¼
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.3		1	29½	29½	29½	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	7.9		1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.40	4.2	7	420	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
16	13	ABkNH .70	5.0	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	33⅝	AmCan 2.90	8.4	5	131	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
22¼	17⅝	ACon pf1.75	9.8		16	18	17⅝	17⅝	
7¼	2¼	ACentry			27	43	5⅛	5¼	5⅛ — ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	5.1	9	1640	31¼	30½	31⅛	+ ½
18½	8¾	AmDist			69	8	16⅝	16⅝	
27	17¼	ADT 1.16	4.1	7	32	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
23½	17½	AEPw 2.22	12.	8	1150	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅜
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.8	6	902	31½	31	31	— ¼
14⅛	8⅝	AFamil .60b	6.8	4	54	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs .07e	1.0	3	291	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
47⅛	36	AMotR 3.20	6.7	11	556	u48⅝	46⅝	47¾	+1⅝
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.0	4	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	AShip .80a	5.2	31	24	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ½
58¼	39½	AStand 3.60	6.4	6	292	56¼	55⅝	56	+ ¼
10⅝	6	ASterll .32	4.1	8	234	8	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
34½	23½	AmStr .80	3.0	4	19	27⅝	26⅝	27	
64⅝	51⅝	ATT 5	9.3	7	2641	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	
67⅝	54¼	ATTpf 4	7.0		50	57⅝	57	57	— ¼
47⅝	38⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.9		199	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
49⅛	40	ATT pf 3.74	8.8		465	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	AWstWk .92	7.1	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
19	14⅝	AWat pf1.43	9.8		z50	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11	11	AWat pf1.25	11.		z160	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	11	AWdSrt1.25	10.		z200	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
21	15½	Ameron 1.20	6.7	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
14⅝	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.8	5	58	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Ametek 2	4.4	11	97	45⅝	44¼	45½	+ ¼
22⅝	22⅝	Ametek wi			1	u22⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	16	Amfac 1.20	5.5	5	119	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
40⅝	29½	AMPInc .76	1.9	13	42	40½	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	13½	Ampco .60	2.9	9	16	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
20½	14	Ampex .15e	.8	10	211	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	3	AmresCo	8		27	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14¼	AmStor 1.35	6.9	8	120	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
7⅝	6½	Amst pf .68	10.		4	6½	6½	6½	
43	32¼	Amstd 2.20	5.9	6	74	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
25	14⅝	Anclog s		19	129	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
18¾	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.6	5	105	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
25	18½	AnClay 1.12	4.9	7	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
7⅝	5½	Angelica .34	5.4	6	84	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	8⅝	Anixter .40	1.8	7	93	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.1	15	254	37⅝	35⅝	37⅝	+1½
26	22½	ApPw pf2.65	11.		1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
12½	6¼	ApldDig		8	87	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
27⅝	18½	Arcata 1.28	5.2	6	410	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
38½	12¾	ArchrD .20b	.7	14	297	29	28¼	28⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5	ArctEn .10e	1.7	13	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅛	16⅝	ArtzPS 2	11.	7	412	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
12¼	8	ArkBst .60b	7.1	65	14	8½	8¼	8½	
26⅝	25⅝	ArkLGs s1.24	4.9	10	762	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
3⅞	1⅛	ArlenRty			292	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅝	5¼	Armdda		6	36	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
27½	19	Armco 1.50	6.8	5	1184	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
35	26	Arm pf 2.10	6.7		17	32½	31½	31½	— ⅛
54	42⅝	Armr pf4.75	11.		z10	44	44	44	
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.8	6	114	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
25¼	17⅝	ArmRu 1.20	6.5	4	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	AroCorp 1b	5.3	5	6	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
30¼	9⅛	ArrowE .20r	.7	6	26	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	9.3	4	81	12⅛	12	12⅛	
26⅝	20	Arvin pf 2	9.8		17	20½	20⅝	20½	
31½	13⅝	Asarco 1a	3.3	4	619	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
45½	32⅝	AshOil s 2.20	5.5	7	302	41⅝	40⅝	40¼	—1⅛
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.2	7	192	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	Athlone 1.20	6.3	5	40	19⅛	18⅝	19	
26⅝	14⅝	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	82	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
82½	52½	AtlRich 2.80	3.5	9	768	80⅛	79½	79⅝	— ⅝
46½	37⅛	AtlRc pf3.75	9.7		z40	38½	38½	38½	—1½
98⅛	82½	AtlRc pf2.80	2.9		6	95½	95½	95½	— ½
20⅝	9⅝	AllasCp		41	151	15	15	15⅛	— ⅛
41	28½	AutoDta .64	1.7	16	196	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ½
28½	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.7	3	410	26⅝	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
57	39½	Avco pf 3.20	6.2		15	52½	51	51½	—2
71	49½	Avco pf 4.20	4.4		3	45⅝	44	44	—1¼
21½	13⅝	Avery .60	3.2	8	107	18⅝	18½	18½	
24⅝	14⅝	Avnet .80	3.3	6	217	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
56	37⅛	Avon 2.80	7.1	9	1414	39½	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
22½	10	Avdin		14	210	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
		— B — B — B —							
63⅝	10⅝	BAV Lia 52c			5	10½	10½	10½	
2⅝	1⅛	BT Mis			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	5.0	7	118	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
58	29⅝	BakrInt .60	1.1	17	261	57½	56½	56½	— ⅜
40½	19⅝	BaldwU 1.20	3.8	7	45	32	31¼	32	+ ¼
28⅝	20⅝	BallCo 1.40	5.7	5	27	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅜
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	24	1001	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	138	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
49	41½	BaltP pf4.50	10.		z70	43½	43½	43½	—1
24⅝	18⅛	BancCal .92	3.9	5	23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
19½	11⅝	Bandag .60	3.7	8	60	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
29⅛	19⅛	BangPnt .80	3.2	4	36	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
40⅝	27⅝	BanPr pf 2	5.6		1	36	36	36	+1
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.4	5	64	37⅝	36¾	37	
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.76	8.1	5	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
30⅝	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.0	7	1335	26½	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
48⅛	32⅝	BankTr 2.30	5.7	5	352	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
28	22⅝	BkTr pf2.50	10.		16	25¼	25	25	
49	40	BkTr pf4.22	9.9		4	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
14	7⅝	Banner .14	1.6	8	56	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
38¾	24¼	Barber 1.60	3.4	11	104	49	47½	47⅝	—1¼
15⅝	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.7	10	93	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22½	14⅝	BarryWs .52	2.4	12	25	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	23½	Bausch s 1	2.7	11	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
49½	35⅝	BxdTrv .50	1.0	14	265	47⅝	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	BayColP			256	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG 2	8.6	7	17	23½	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
38	26	Bearing .92	3.0	9	45	31⅛	30⅝	31	+ ½
24¼	19⅝	BeatFd 1.20	5.7	8	592	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
50⅝	41	Beatpf 3.38	7.9		52	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	17	810	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ¼
36½	27⅝	BechD .92	2.8	11	126	33¼	33	33	
48¼	21⅝	Beech 1	2.1	14	570	48	47½	47½	
14⅝	2⅝	Beker		8	131	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s 1	2.4	7	85	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	19⅝	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	13	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	BeldnH .36b	5.3	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	BellHow .96	4.1	15	221	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	Bellina .20a	1.6	7	80	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BellCd s1.64			8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30½	19⅝	Bemis 1.40	5.1	4	9	27⅝	27⅝	27½	— ½
45	35⅝	Bendix 2.84	7.3	5	52	39	38¼	38⅝	
29⅝	23⅝	BenCo 2	7.3	6	184	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅛
45½	36⅛	Benef pf4.30	11.		3	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
26½	21	Benef pf2.50	12.		z410	22	21½	21½	
4⅞	2⅞	BengHl		14	1946	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP		9	90	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅛	22	BestPd .24	1.0	6	281	24⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	19¼	BethSt 1.60	7.7	2	863	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
44½	29⅝	BigThr .88	2.2	13	119	41⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	14⅛	Binney .92	3.9	11	15	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	BisFSL s			54	24¼	23¼	23¼	—1⅛
25¼	16¼	BlackDr .48	3.0	10	285	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	20⅝	BlackHR 1.60	4.2	19	89	25⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	19⅝	BlueS 1.60	4.9	4	198	34	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
14½	7⅝	Bluebird .28	1.9	7	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		5	24	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
51¼	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.9	7	1366	49	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	26⅛	BolseC 1.52	4.7	5	1979	33	32½	32¼	— ½
27⅝	24⅛	Borden 1.82	7.4	6	422	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
37¼	26⅝	BorgW 2.30	6.6	5	69	35¼	34⅝	34¼	— ½
8½	4⅛	Borrms .20e	4.7	7	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅝	19⅝	BosEd 2.44	12.	6	125	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ½
86¼	79⅝	BosEpd pf6.50	12.		z1010	73	72	72	+ ⅛
11⅝	9	BosEpr1.17	12.		46	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
14⅝	11⅝	BosEpr1.46	12.		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	6⅝	Braniff .20	2.2	10	1080	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
56⅝	23⅝	BraunC .80	1.5	17	246	55	54	54⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.4	8	54	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
38	31	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	556	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ½
44	35⅝	BristM pf 2	4.8		1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅞	BritPet 1.62e	3.2	7	90	32½	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅜
19½	12½	BrkwCl 1.80	8.0	11	44	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	9.5	6	9	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ½
26½	23⅝	BkUG pf2.47	10.		4	24	24	24	— ⅛
24	16	BwnSh 1	4.3	5	42	23⅛	22⅝	23	
19½	8⅝	Brown .30	1.6	5	6	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
28⅝	22½	BwnGp 2	7.8	4	16	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
15⅝	11	BwnFer .70	5.1	9	297	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	Brnswk .80	6.3	6	464	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	9.3		4	26	25⅝	26	
24¼	17½	BrushW s 1	4.5	8	524	23⅝	19⅝	22	+2⅝
25⅝	15⅝	BucyEr .88	4.3	7	515	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	24	BuffE 1.80	5.6	7	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Bundy 1	9.5	6	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	16	BunkrH 1.96	12.		21	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	13⅝	BunkR .84	3.2	7	93	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
31	18⅝	BnkRpf1.50	5.8		4	27⅝	26	26	—1⅝
18½	15	Burlind 1.40	8.5	6	251	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
65	35⅝	BurlNo 2.10	3.6	9	182	59⅝	58⅝	59	
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf .55	9.0		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.4		135	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	Burndy 1	3.2	10	65	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅜
7½	2⅝	BrnsRt		16	259	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
83	64⅝	Burrsh 2.20	2.8	11	427	80¼	79¼	79⅝	— ⅜
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.2	8	25	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	
15	6⅝	Butles		78	256	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅝
		— C — C — C —							
38	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.7	13	22	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.5	7	249	51	49⅝	51	+1⅝
30½	20½	CBSpf 1	2.9		2	34	34	34	+2
10¼	5⅝	CCI		5	108	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
60⅛	29½	CIT 2.60	4.9	7	197	53⅝	53	53	— ⅝
54⅝	51¾	CIT wd			452	54⅛	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	CLC .24	2.8	31	39	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
16	9⅝	CNA Fn		3	38	15	15	15	
20½	14⅝	CNA pf 1.10	5.8		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11⅝	9⅛	CNAI 1.08a	11.		32	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
62⅛	48⅝	CPC 3	5.1	8	174	59	58½	58⅝	
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.88	12.	9	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
28½	15	CTS .80	4.3	8	60	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
50	29¼	CabotC 1.60	3.7	6	32	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	8¼	Cadence		7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
36⅛	13¼	Caesars 8		26	966	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ¼
26½	13⅝	Calfhn .50a	1.8	11	522	u28	27	27½	+1
7¼	2½	CamerB		7	114	4¼	4¼	4	— ⅛
27	17	CmRL s.60a	2.4		154	26	25¼	25¼	
35¼	27¼	CamSp 1.90	6.2	8	59	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	19⅝	CmwT 1.08	4.3	9	18	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
34½	19⅝	CdPac s1.70e			74	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ½
16½	9⅛	CanalR .64	4.0	19	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
29¼	18⅛	CanMil n1.16a	4.4	7	27	26¼	26½	26½	— ⅛
49⅝	36¼	CapCits .20	4.1	11	205	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	CapHold 1.08	5.4	7	823	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5¼	3½	Caring s .10			15	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.in$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅝	Nashua 1.50	4.9	5	42	31	30½		30½	— ⅛
33½	NatAirl .80	1.8		15	48⅝	48⅝		48⅝	
16½	NatCom .72	3.0	5	30	24	23⅝		23⅝	+ ⅛
9	NtChyL .60	4.6	8	45	13⅝	13		13½	— ½
27½	NtDetr 2	6.8	5	191	29½	29⅛		29⅛	— ½
18⅛	NatDist 1.80	6.1	7	415	29½	29		29⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	NatFG 2.54	6.9	6	3	28⅝	28⅝		28⅝	
15½	NatGyp 1.48	7.4	4	86	20⅝	19⅝		20	+ ⅛
1⅛	NatHom		17	72	2⅛	2		2	— ⅛
7⅝	NtLibtn .28	1.5	11	212	19⅛	18⅝		19	
16⅛	NMdCr s.60	2.4	11	147	25⅛	24⅝		24⅝	— ⅛
12½	NMxEl s.60	2.4	13	122	24⅝	24⅛		24½	
11	NMineSv .56	4.1	24	21	13⅝	13½		13½	+ ⅛
15⅞	NIPrest 1.50	7.8	9	12	19⅛	19⅛		19⅛	— ½
18½	NiSemic		12	2162	35	34⅛		34⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	NiSvin 1.08	5.6	6	16	19½	19⅝		19⅝	
13⅛	NiStand 1.24	8.2	5	51	15⅛	14		15⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	NatISil 2.60	9.4	4	333	27⅝	27⅝		27⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	NatTea		4	5	4½	4½		4½	
26⅝	Natom s1.10	3.7	6	727	29⅝	29		29⅛	+ ½
19⅝	NevPw s2.12	9.1	7	41	23⅝	23⅝		23⅝	
12½	NevP pf1.60	12.		z80	13⅝	13⅝		13⅝	+ ½
14⅝	NevP pf1.74	12.		z100	14⅝	14⅝		14⅝	— ⅛
18½	NevP pf2.30	12.		z660	19⅝	19		19	—1
15⅝	NevP pf1.95	12.		1	16½	16½		16½	
19⅝	NEngEl 2.36	11.	6	75	22⅝	22⅝		22⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	NEngE 1.60	11.	5	26	14⅝	14		14⅝	
17⅝	NEnuc s.26	1.1	19	171	24⅝	23⅝		24⅝	+ ⅛
31	NEngT 2.40	10.	7	15	33⅝	33½		33⅝	+ ½
15	NYSEG 1.76	11.	6	588	16	15½		15½	— ½
31	NYS pf 3.75	12.		z80	31½	31⅝		31⅝	— ⅛
73½	NYS pf 8.80	12.		z350	74	d73		73	— ½
2⅝	Newcrp			66	3	2⅝		2⅝	— ⅛
7½	Newell n .70	8.1	4	48	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	Newhall .80	2.0	8	4	39⅝	39⅝		39⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	Newmt 1.20a	3.8	7	584	u24⅝	23⅝		24⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	Newpt pf 4.50	4.3		12	u106	104		104	
8	Newprk .20	1.0	15	809	u19⅝	18		19⅛	+1⅛
12	NiagMP 1.44	12.	6	166	12½	12⅛		12⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	NiagMoh 2.40	12.		z240	29	29		29	
31	NiagMoh 2.90	12.		z100	32½	32½		32½	—1
39⅝	NiagMoh 4.85	12.		z1300	41⅛	41⅛		41⅛	— ⅛
42½	NiagMoh 5.25	12.		z40	44½	44½		44½	
92⅝	NIMoPl 10.00	11.		z50	94⅛	94⅛		94⅛	—1⅜
19	NigSb 1.21e	8.6		13	14⅛	14		14	— ⅛
26⅝	NICOR 2.52	7.6	7	50	33⅝	33⅝		33⅝	— ½
26	NICO pf1.90	5.8		1	33	33		33	— ½
21⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.6	4	238	25⅝	25⅛		25⅛	— ½
17⅝	Norlin 1.60	8.4	4	22	19⅛	18⅞		19	— ⅛
18⅝	Norris 1.40	5.4	7	215	26⅝	25⅛		26	+ ⅛
37⅝	NACool .64	1.7	10	21	38	37⅝		37⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	NoAMin			91	3⅛	3⅛		3⅛	
24⅝	NoAPhil 1.70	6.1	5	47	28⅛	28		28	— ½
8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	289	9⅛	9⅛		9⅛	— ⅛
11½	NCoISL .70	4.3	4	28	16⅝	16⅛		16⅛	— ⅛
13	NindPS 1.50	10.	8	282	14⅝	14⅝		14⅝	
33⅝	NorNGs 3	5.4	7	360	u57	55⅛		55⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	9.9	7	53	23	22⅝		23	
32	NSPw pf3.60	11.		z50	33⅝	33⅝		33⅝	+ ⅝
52	NSPw pf6.50	11.		z30	64	64		64	—1
74⅝	NSPw pf8.80	11.		z100	83	83		83	+1
63	NSPw pf 7	10.		z1070	67⅛	65⅛		67⅛	+2⅛
29⅞	NorTelp 1			297	46⅛	46⅛		46⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	Nthgate g			426	8⅛	7⅝		8	+ ⅛
27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	4.5	6	132	40⅛	40		40	
24½	NwstAirl .80	2.7	8	773	29⅛	28⅝		29⅛	+ ⅛
23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.2	6	167	25⅝	25⅝		25⅝	
17	NwtEnr s1.30	4.0	8	362	33½	32		32⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	NwInd 2.85	5.6	7	433	36½	35⅝		36⅛	+ ½
21⅝	NwPf pf2.50	12.		6	21⅛	21⅛		21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	NwPf pf2.36	11.		9	22	21⅝		21⅝	—1⅛
19⅝	NwMLf 1e	10.	10	71	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	+ ½
24⅛	NwSW 1.80	7.3	5	6	24⅝	24½		24½	— ⅛
22	Norton 1.60	4.8	7	76	33½	32⅝		33	+ ⅛
14⅛	NorSm 1.04b	6.7	7	598	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	NorSPd1.66	4.5		122	35⅝	35⅛		35⅛	— ½
25½	Nucor s .36	.9	6	69	u38⅝	37½		38½	+1⅛
		— O—O—							
17⅝	OKC 1.20	2.1	8	356	56⅛	53⅝		56⅛	+1⅝
40⅛	14⅝	OakIns .40	1.0	16	451	40		38⅝	.39 —1⅛
29⅝	14⅝	OccPet 1.50	5.5	5	1414	27⅝		28⅝	27⅛ + ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	OccPet wt			171	12⅛		11⅝	12 + ⅛
47½	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16	5.0		2	43⅝		43⅝	43⅝
95	48½	OccIP pf4.40	4.1		2	98⅝		97	98⅝ +1½
93	48½	OccIP pf 4	4.7		2	86		86	86
24½	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50	12.		21	21⅛		21	21 — ⅛
20⅛	17	OccIP pf2.12	12.		12	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝
22½	18⅛	OccIP pf2.30	12.		9	19⅛		19	19⅛
49	27⅛	Ogden 2	5.8	5	48	34⅛		34⅛	34⅛
16⅝	13⅞	OhioEd 1.76	13.	9	524	14⅝		13⅝	14 + ⅛
39½	31	OhEd pf3.90	12.		z30	32		32	32
45⅛	35⅝	OhEd pf4.56	12.		z10	37		37	37 + ⅛
82⅝	66½	OhEd pf8.20	12.		z500	69⅛		69½	69½
16	15⅝	OhEd pf1.80	11.		3	15⅝		15⅝	15⅝ — ½
23½	17⅝	OhP pfG2.27	12.		4	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝ — ⅝
119½	103½	OhP pfF 14	13.		250	104⅛		104⅛	104⅛ — ⅝
17⅝	13⅛	OklaGE 1.60	12.	11	260	14		13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
9½	7½	OklGE pf.80	10.		z520	8½		7⅝	8 + ⅛
26⅝	18	OldNG 1.80	7.5	8	25	24½		24½	24½ — ⅛
25	16½	Olin 1	5.6	6	230	17⅝		17⅝	17⅝ — ⅛
36⅝	27⅛	Omark 1.44	4.1	5	63	u37½		35⅛	35⅛ —1⅜
26⅛	17⅝	Oneida 1	3.9	5	425	25⅝		25⅛	25⅛ — ⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Opelika .84	8.1	4	33	10⅝		10	10⅝ + ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	61	13		12½	12⅝ — ⅛
9	5½	Orange .20t		5	Cp.40	6⅛		6	6⅛
13⅝	7⅝	OrionC .40	3.9	6	50	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
19⅝	10⅝	OutMar 1.22e	11.	6	86	11⅛		11⅛	11⅛
25½	17⅝	OutletCo 1	5.1	9	20	19⅛		19⅛	19⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OverhDr .84	5.1	5	335	16½		16⅛	16⅝ + ⅝
25½	16½	OvrnTr 1.24	5.0	5	15	24⅝		25	+ ⅝
37⅛	28⅛	OverSh .50b	1.4	7	169	36½		36⅛	36⅝ + ⅛
31	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.5	7	148	26⅝		26⅛	26⅝ + ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	OwenIll 1.24	4.1	5	316	20⅝		20⅛	20½ + ⅛
7⅝	7⅝	OwenIl pf 4	5.3		1	75		75	75 +1
68½	55	OwenIl pf4.75	7.7		8	62½		61½	62
12⅛	9⅛	Oxfrdin .68	6.3	5	9	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.6	9	50	22⅛		22	22⅛ + ⅛
13⅝	7½	PNBMtl 1.08e	12.		138	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
34½	23⅛	PPG 2	6.7	6	127	30		29⅝	29⅝ + ½
26½	12⅝	PSA 4		4	45	22⅛		21⅝	21⅝ — ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	11.		32	11⅝		11⅛	11⅛ — ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	436	22⅝		22⅛	22⅝ — ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	10.	6	59	22⅛		22⅛	22⅛ — ⅛
53⅝	46⅝	PacLm 2.40	4.9	13	131	49⅛		49	49⅛
20	16½	PNwTel 1.64	9.8	6	27	17⅛		16⅝	16⅝ — ⅛
22⅝	17	PacPw 1.92	9.6	8	192	20		19⅝	20 + ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	PacScle .40	2.6	8	107	15½		15⅛	15½ — ⅛
15⅝	12	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	139	12⅝		12⅝	12⅝
66⅝	55	PacTT pf 6	11.		z300	55		55	55
22⅝	10	PacTin 1	5.4	6	1	18½		18½	18½ — ⅛
11⅛	7½	PaineW .44	4.9	4	44	9⅛		9	9 — ⅛
15⅝	12⅛	PalWr pf1.20	9.8		9	13⅝		13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	6.9	4	18	17⅝		17⅝	17⅝ — ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pamida .06t			65	3⅛		3	3⅛ + ½
8	5½	PanAm			5 1468	5⅝		5⅛	5⅝ — ⅛
68½	37⅛	PanEP 3.10	5.0	7	79	u61⅝		60½	61⅝ +1⅝
24⅝	17	Papcft 1.25	6.5	7	22	19⅝		19⅝	19⅝ + ⅛
22½	16⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.9	7	70	18½		18	18⅝ — ⅛
38⅝	18⅛	ParkDr s .24		6	14	25⅝		u39	38⅝ +1⅝
33⅝	23⅝	ParHan 1.20	4.2	8	85	28⅝		28½	28⅝ + ½
17⅝	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	88	15⅝		15	15⅝ + ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	PatPtl			288	845		u20⅛	19½
26	16½	Paylsw .60	2.8	8	363	22⅝		20⅛	21⅝ +1½
26⅛	18⅝	Peabdy .32	1.5	8	199	21⅝		20⅝	21⅝
16⅝	6⅛	Pengo			74	13⅝		13⅛	12⅝
26	13⅝	PenCan			10	41⅝		24½	23⅝
12⅝	9⅝	PenCn prA				28		12⅝	12⅝
7⅝	4⅝	PenCn prB				283		6⅝	6⅝
6⅛	3⅛	PenDis		.48		28		3⅝	3⅝
11½	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.9	5	1395	8⅝		7⅝	8½ + ⅝
33⅝	24⅛	Pennzy 1.76	7.9	7	707	25⅝		25⅛	25⅝
68	51½	PaCo pf4.62	7.8		2	59		59	59 +6
21⅛	17⅝	PePL 2.04	11.	5	205	18		17⅝	17⅝ + ⅛
46⅛	36½	PePL pf4.40	12.		z100	37⅛		36⅝	37⅛ + ⅛
47½	37	PePL pf4.50	12.		z350	39		38½	38½ —1⅛
92	72⅝	PePL pf8.60	11.		z100	75		75	75 +1
84½	69	PePL pf8.40	12.		z20	69⅛		69⅛	69⅛ + ⅛
109	94	PePL pf 11	11.		z290	98½		98½	98½
81	66½	PePL pf 8	12.		z120	67½		66½	66½ — ⅛
86½	70⅛	PePL pf8.70	12.		z100	71½		71⅛	71½ —1⅛
35⅝	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.9	7	32	32		31⅝	32 + ⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Pepsi pf1.60	8.1		11	20⅛		19⅝	19⅝ — ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	Pennzoil 2.58	4.9	9	792	53⅛		52½	53 + ⅝
38½	34⅛	Pennzoil wi			21	36		35⅝	35⅝ + ⅛
16	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	23	13⅝		13½	13⅝ + ½
42⅝	31⅝	PeopGs 3	7.0	8	378	u43½		42⅝	42⅝ + ⅛
28½	23⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.4	9	840	26⅛		25⅝	26½ + ⅝
40½	25½	PerkinE .72	1.8	14	184	39⅛		38⅝	39 — ⅛
42	28	Petrie 1.40	4.8	8	28	29⅝		29	29 — ⅛
30	22⅝	Petroin s.64	2.2	12	35	29⅛		28⅝	28⅝ — ⅝
29⅝	20⅝	PetRs 2.51e	8.5		13	29⅝		29⅛	29⅝
27⅝	19⅝	PetRs pf1.75	6.4		15	27⅝		27⅛	27⅝ + ⅛
41⅛	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.2	12	1100	40⅝		39⅝	39⅝ — ⅛
32	20⅝	PhelpD 1.200	4.5	7	228	26⅝		26⅝	26⅝ + ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	PhilaEl 1.80	13.	7	296	14⅝		14	14⅛
39	30	PhilEl pf3.80	12.		z10	31½		31½	31½ +1
44	33½	PhilEl pf4.30	12.		z40	36⅛		35⅝	36⅛ + ⅛
80	60	PhilEl pf 7	11.		z3490	63½		61	63½ +1½
75⅝	59½	PhilEl pf7.75	12.		z50	64		64	64 + ⅝
34⅛	21⅛	PhilSub 1.10	3.2	11	629	u34⅝		34	34⅝ +1⅛
38⅝	31⅛	PhlMr s1.25	3.6	9	1734	35⅝		35	35⅛ — ⅝
6½	4⅛	PhilInd .32	6.2	4	174	5⅝		4⅝	5⅛ — ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	PhilIndpf 1	11.		13	9½		9½	9½
58	29½	PhilPet 1.40	2.9	8	891	47⅝		47⅛	47⅝
15⅝	10	PhlVt 1 .40	4.8	5	8	12⅝		12⅛	12⅛ + ⅛
20	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.6	4	107	15⅝		15	15 — ⅛
22	15⅝	PineNG 1.56	7.7	8	25	20⅛		20	20⅛ + ⅛
41½	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.8	8	99	36⅝		35⅝	36 — ⅝
34½	23⅝	Pioner s1.16	3.3	12	1586	u35⅛		33⅝	34⅛ + ½
22⅝	15⅛	PionrE1.25e	1.4	13	3	17⅝		17⅝	17⅝ + ⅛
32½	22⅝	PitnyB 1.40	4.5	8	220	31⅛		31⅛	31⅛ — ⅝
32⅛	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.8		x29	32		31⅛	31⅛ — ⅝
30⅝	17	Pittsbn 1.20	5.2	12	488	23⅛		22⅝	23⅛ — ⅛
7⅝	5	PlanRes		8	104	6⅛		6⅛	6⅛
22⅛	14½	Plantrn .16	.8	13	7	19		18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛
25⅝	12	Playboy .12	.8	15	82	15⅛		14⅝	14⅝ — ⅝
24⅛	17	Pneumo 1	3.1	11	96	22⅝		21⅝	21⅝ + ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	PoopOil 1.20b	5.6	3	4	23⅝		23⅝	23⅝
56	22⅝	Polaroid 1	3.9	17	661	26⅝		25⅝	25⅝ — ⅛
23	11⅝	Pndrosa .40	3.1	4	113	12⅝		12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
38	24⅛	PopTel 1.16	3.7	4	15	31½		31½	31½ — ⅛
21⅛	13½	Portec .80b	5.0	7	93	16⅝		15⅝	16 + ⅛
18½	13	PortGE 1.70	11.	11	375	15⅝		15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	PortG pf2.60	12.		11	21⅝		21½	21½ — ⅛
39	29	Potlch 1.32	4.1	6	87	32⅝		32⅛	32½ — ½
14⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	11.	7	201	12½		12⅛	12⅛
49	38	PotEl pf4.50	12.		x200	39⅛		39	39
45½	32	PotElpf4.04	12.		z90	34½		34½	34½ —1
25⅝	22⅝	Premier s.54	2.1	11	14	u25⅝		25⅛	25⅝ + ½
16	6⅝	Presley s.36i	3.6	3	244	10⅛		10	10⅛ + ½
23⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		19	307	23⅝		22⅝	23 + ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		5	106	u13½		12⅝	13⅛ — ⅛
89⅝	70⅛	ProctG 3.40	4.6	10	437	74⅝		73⅝	73⅝ — ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PrdRsh s		9	30	12⅝		11⅝	12⅛ + ⅛
28	18⅝	Proler .75e	2.9	4	13	26⅝		25⅝	25⅝ — ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PsvCol 1.60	12.10		261	13⅝		13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
23½	18	PsCol pf2.10	11.		7	19⅛		19⅛	19⅛ — ⅛
27	22	PSind 2.32	9.6	6	761	24½		24⅛	24⅛ — ⅛
81½	64⅝	PSin pf7.15	11.		z2960	68⅝		65	65 —4⅝
98½	75⅝	PSin pf8.52	10.		200	83		81⅛	81½ —2
97⅝	74½	PSin pf8.38	10.		z1300	79⅝		79⅝	79⅝ —2
103½	81	PSin pf8.96	10.		288	87⅝		87⅝	87⅝ + ⅛
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	14.	5	226	16		15½	15⅝ — ⅛
26⅝	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z780	21½		21	21 — ⅛
21½	17⅛	PSvNM 1.92	10.	7	120	19		18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	12.	4	211	19⅛		19	19⅛
14⅝	12⅝	PSEG pf1.40	11.		1	12⅝		12⅝	12⅝ + ⅛
45⅝	34⅛	PSEG pf4.08	11.		z10	37		37	37 —1⅛
46½	35	PSEG pf4.30	12.		z60	37⅛		37⅛	37⅛ — ⅛
58	47½	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z500	45		44	44 —1
58⅛	44	PSEG pf5.28	11.		z100	46		46	46 —1
24	18⅛	PSEG pf2.17	11.		376	19⅛		19⅛	19⅛ — ½
26½	20⅝	PSEG pf2.43	11.		2	22		21⅝	21⅝ — ⅛
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z2150	105½		105	105 —1½
82	68	PSEG pf8.08	12.		z50	68⅝		68⅝	68⅝ — ⅛
81½	63	PSEG pf7.40	11.		z200	66⅝		66	66⅝ + ⅝
104	83	PSEG pf9.62	11.		100	87½		87	87½ +2
11⅝	5½	Publick		10	253	8⅝		7⅝	8⅝ + ⅝
		— S—S—							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35i	4.1	10	743	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝ + ⅝
32	16⅝	SCM 1.20	5.4	4	213	24⅛		23⅝	24 — ⅝
27⅝	15⅛	SPSTec .64	2.4	7	15	26½		26½	26½ — ⅝
60⅛	28⅝	Sabine .56	.9	37	104	u68⅛		59½	59½ — ½
24⅝	8⅛	Safeglin .32	1.3	17	70	24⅝		23⅝	24 — ½
44	33⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.4	6	148	35⅛		34⅝	35
11⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.0	28	93	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
34⅝	22	SJuMn 1.40	4.1	9	743	34⅛		33⅝	33⅝ — ½
13⅛	10⅝	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	9	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝
60⅞	34⅝	StLSnF 2.50	4.5	8	40	56½		55⅛	56 + ⅝
11⅛	8⅝	SPaul 1.00e	11.		70	9½		9⅛	9⅝
34⅝	27	StRegP 2	6.9	6	125	29⅝		29⅛	29⅛ — ½
7⅝	5⅛	Salant .40	7.0	8	16	5⅝		5⅝	5⅝
11⅛	5	Sambos			324	6		5⅝	5⅝
15⅝	13⅛	SDiegGs 1.52	10.	9	104	14⅛		14½	14⅝ + ⅝
18⅝	12½	SJuanR 1.45f	9.4	13	119	15⅝		15⅛	15½ + ⅛
34⅝	15½	Sanders .50	1.5	14	176	34⅛		33⅝	34⅛ + ⅝
35½	29⅛	SFeInd 2.60	4.9	7	189	53⅝		53	53⅝ — ⅝
15⅛	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.4		1	14⅝		14⅝	14⅝ — ⅛
35⅝	18⅛	SFeInl .72	2.1	58	273	34⅝		33⅝	34⅛ + ⅛
17⅝	13	SpWet .88	5.9	7	2	14⅝		14⅝	14⅝ + ½
9⅛	5⅝	SaulRE			32	7⅛		7	7 — ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SavAstp		13	139	10½		10½	10½ + ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	SavOnD .40	3.8	7	47	10½		10⅛	10⅛ + ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11.	7	32	11⅛		11	11
14	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	11.		12	11⅝		11⅛	11⅝ — ½
12⅛	10	SavE pf1.28	12.		2	10⅝		10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	12	Savin .70	4.4	4	362	16⅝		15⅝	15⅝ — ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Saxon			12 2804	u 9⅝		8⅛	9⅛ +1
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			34	3⅛		3⅛	3⅛
35⅛	27½	SchrPla 1.44	4.5	8	935	32⅛		31½	31⅝ — ½
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz .20t			345	9⅛		8⅝	9 + ⅛
100⅝	66⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.2	20	1400	95⅝		93½	94⅝ + ½
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	133	36⅝		36⅛	36⅝ — ½
27⅛	18	SCOAs 1.08	4.4	6	18	24		23⅝	23⅝ — ⅝
5⅝	3½	ScotLod .05e	.9	7	11	5½		5⅝	5

Chicago Futures

December 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.27½	4.32½	4.27¼	4.32	+.03
Mar	4.47	4.52	4.45	4.50½	+.01¾
May	4.51	4.55	4.50¼	4.52¾	—.01½
Jul	4.52	4.53	4.48½	4.51¼	—.02¼
Sep	4.63½	4.64	4.60	4.64	—.02
Dec	4.75½	4.79½	4.76	4.79	—.01

Sales Tues. 17,380.
Total open interest Tues. 53,049, up 716 from Mon.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.71½	2.71½	2.70	2.70½	—.01¼
Mar	2.87½	2.87¾	2.86¾	2.87	—.01¼
May	2.98½	2.99¼	2.98½	2.98¾	—.01¼
Jul	3.06¼	3.06¾	3.05½	3.06	—.01
Sep	3.10½	3.11	3.10	3.11	—.01
Dec	3.12½	3.13	3.11¾	3.12½	—.01¼

Sales Tues. 28,461.
Total open interest Tues. 164,453, up 313 from Mon.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.67	6.69	6.64	6.65½	—.05
Mar	6.90	6.91	6.87	6.87¾	—.05¼
May	7.10	7.11½	7.07½	7.08	—.05
Jul	7.27	7.28½	7.24¼	7.25½	—.04¾
Aug	7.33¼	7.33½	7.30½	7.31¼	—.04¾
Sep	7.37	7.37	7.33½	7.33¾	—.05¼
Nov	7.45½	7.47	7.43	7.43	—.06¾
Jan	7.60	7.60½	7.57½	7.57¾	—.06¾

Sales Tues. 28,400.
Total open interest Tues. 132,841, up 863 from Mon.

To the Holders of
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO

Prior Lien 4½% Gold Bonds dated March 15, 1902

Notice is hereby given that on and after December 15, 1979, the undersigned, as Trustee under the Prior Lien Mortgage of National Railroad Company of Mexico dated March 15, 1902, will distribute an amount equal to 2% of the principal amount of said Bonds, on account of the interest accrued and unpaid on said Bonds as of December 15, 1979, from funds received on underlying collateral securities.

In respect of Bonds which have been stamped to indicate assent to the Offer of the United States of Mexico made pursuant to Mexico's Agreement with the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico dated February 20, 1946, the amount of such distribution will be paid to The Chase Manhattan Bank, Successor Fiscal Agent of Mexico, in accordance with the Assignments provided for in Article IX of said Agreement; and distribution will not be made to the holders of such assenting Bonds.

Holders of non-assenting Bonds may receive such distribution by presenting their Bonds for notation of such payment thereon at the Corporate Trust office of the undersigned, Four New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, accompanied by a letter of transmittal in form available upon request at such office and, in the case of foreign holders, accompanied by appropriate ownership certificates (U.S. Treasury Department Form 1001).

Unclaimed funds are also available from the following prior distributions:

1% payment December 14, 1942
1% payment September 17, 1945
4½% payment December 26, 1951
3½% payment ....April 28, 1954
2½% payment ....April 30, 1957
5% payment ....April 15, 1965
5% payment ....April 1, 1972
1½% payment .....May 15, 1975
3½% payment .....April 1, 1977
1% payment December 15, 1978

Bonds not stamped indicating receipt of these previous payments on account of interest should also be presented with appropriate transmittal letters, available upon request at the above-mentioned office of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY,
as Trustee as aforesaid
By: W. B. Dodge
Assistant Vice President

Dated December 13, 1979
New York, N.Y.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	189.00	189.00	187.80	188.70	—.60
Jan	190.00	190.00	188.60	189.60	—.80
Mar	191.00	191.90	190.50	191.40	—.20
May	195.00	195.00	194.00	194.70	—.50
Jul	198.50	198.50	197.80	198.10	—1.00
Aug	200.50	200.70	200.00	200.40	—1.00
Sep	202.00	203.00	202.00	202.80	—1.20
Oct	205.50	205.80	205.00	205.00	—1.00
Dec	209.00	209.50	209.00	209.00	—1.50
Jan	212.20	212.20	211.00	211.20	—1.70

Sales Tues. 9,861.
Total open interest Tues. 53,618, up 535 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	25.60	25.63	25.11	25.20	—.47
Jan	25.25	25.25	25.00	25.01	—.25
Mar	25.20	25.22	25.00	25.02	—.23
May	25.25	25.25	25.05	25.08	—.18
Jul	25.40	25.40	25.25	25.27	—.16
Aug	25.38	25.45	25.30	25.32	—.15
Sep	25.50	25.50	25.35	25.40	—.15
Oct	25.50	25.60	25.40	25.43	—.12
Dec	25.70	25.70	25.50	25.53	—.17
Jan	25.70	25.70	25.50	25.52	—.15

Sales Tues. 9,691.
Total open interest Tues. 69,544, up 1,222 from Mon.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.43¼	1.44½	1.43	1.44	+.01¼
Mar	1.58½	1.59	1.57½	1.59	+.01
May	1.66	1.67¼	1.66	1.67¼	+.01¼
Jul	1.70½	1.72¼	1.70½	1.72¼	+.01½
Sep	1.74½	1.74¾	1.74½	1.74¾	+.00¾

Sales Tues. 365.
Total open interest Tues. 5,172, off 8 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.10	68.57	67.07	68.57	+1.50
Jan	69.60	70.15	69.55	70.47	+.87
Feb	71.00	71.90	70.30	71.87	+1.27
Apr	72.65	73.35	72.12	73.27	+.90
Jun	73.80	74.60	73.32	74.52	+.90
Aug	72.85	73.80	72.60	73.77	+.92
Oct	72.00	72.50	71.45	72.50	+.80
Dec	72.80	73.00	72.80	73.00	+.20

Est. sales 24,483; sales Tues. 28,653.
Total open interest Tues. 63,552, up 206 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	84.70	85.55	84.70	85.25	+.35
Mar	86.00	86.70	85.50	86.62	+.90
Apr	86.50	87.50	85.90	87.10	+.80
May	86.50	87.40	86.10	87.15	+.85
Aug	86.50	87.50	86.30	86.80	+.50
Sep	86.60	86.80	85.80	86.40	+.40
Oct	86.00	86.00	85.80	86.00	+.40
Nov	86.40	86.40	85.70	86.00	+.20

Est. sales 2,833; sales Tues. 2,483.
Total open interest Tues. 12,386, up 102 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	41.80	42.07	41.05	41.90	+.25
Feb	44.00	44.95	43.32	44.90	+1.28
Apr	41.80	42.40	40.85	42.37	+1.30
Jun	44.20	45.55	44.02	45.52	+1.35
Jul	44.90	46.62	44.65	46.50	+1.38
Aug	43.90	45.10	43.65	45.00	+1.03
Oct	43.20	44.00	43.00	44.00	+1.15
Dec	44.20	45.00	44.10	45.00	+1.20
Feb	.	.	.	44.70	.

Est. sales 9,091; sales Tues. 7,170.
Total open interest Tues. 25,792, up 138 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	49.90	51.80	49.30	51.65	+1.85
Mar	50.12	52.10	49.60	51.90	+1.78
May	51.90	53.55	51.05	53.47	+1.82
Jul	52.70	54.60	52.10	54.52	+1.87
Aug	51.65	53.50	51.15	53.35	+1.80

Est. sales 9,416; sales Tues. 5,140.
Total open interest Tues. 25,123, up 289 from Mon.

ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	42.60	42.90	42.60	42.90	+.20
Jan	44.52	44.90	44.50	44.85	+.23
Feb	44.45	45.15	44.45	45.15	+.75
Mar	.	.	.	44.00	+.25
Apr	.	.	.	44.00	+.30

Sales Tues. 53.
Total open interest Tues. 819, off 25 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Dec	62.10	62.60	62.10	62.30	+.20
Jan	59.50	59.50	59.10	59.10	—.40
Feb	.	.	.	56.05	.
Mar	57.75	57.75	57.75	57.75	—.25
Apr	.	.	.	56.00	.

Est. sales 10; sales Tues. 21.
Total open interest Tues. 157, off 7 from Mon.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	216.00	216.00	212.60	212.80	—3.70
Mar	221.80	222.00	219.50	220.30	—1.10
May	227.50	227.80	225.20	226.60	—.60
Jul	230.20	230.20	227.80	229.30	—.30
Sep	229.50	229.70	227.90	228.00	—1.50
Nov	227.50	227.50	226.50	226.50	—1.30

Est. sales 2,242; sales Tues. 2,345.
Total open interest Tues. 10,016, off 77 from Mon.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	189.00	189.60	187.40	188.60	+.30
Mar	192.30	193.20	190.80	193.20	+.50
May	195.20	196.40	194.50	196.20	+.30
Jul	196.80	199.20	196.50	199.20	+1.70
Sep	198.00	201.00	197.60	200.80	+2.80
Nov	198.50	199.50	198.50	199.50	+1.00
Jan	.	.	.	202.60	+3.00
Mar	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	+6.00

Sales Tues. 383.
Total open interest Tues. 4,205, off 107 from Mon.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

Dec	87.99	88.01	87.42	87.49	—.43
Jan	88.93	89.04	88.38	88.47	—.41
Jun	89.91	90.08	89.36	89.45	—.41
Sep	90.82	90.87	89.94	90.06	—.38
Dec	90.81	90.99	90.31	90.53	—.28
Mar	90.94	91.06	90.40	90.59	—.29
Jun	91.04	91.06	90.57	90.60	—.38
Sep	91.04	91.12	90.55	90.60	—.37

Est. sales 14,261; sales Tues. 13,848.
Total open interest Tues. 41,324, off 689 from Mon.

GNMA
(8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of pct.) 100

Dec	77-19	78-00	76-21	76-23	—31
Mar	77-30	78-18	76-21	76-23	—46
Jun	78-18	79-02	77-10	77-10	—48
Sep	79-01	79-18	77-27	77-27	—48
Dec	79-07	79-19	77-30	77-30	—48
Mar	79-04	79-16	77-28	77-28	—48
Jun	79-03	79-09	77-24	77-24	—48
Sep	78-25	79-01	77-19	77-19	—48
Dec	78-11	78-26	77-12	77-12	—48
Mar	78-20	78-20	77-05	77-05	—48
Jun	78-12	78-12	76-31	76-31	—48

Sales Tues. 13,279 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 85,477, off 81 from Mon.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

Dec	2.1910	2.2015	2.1895	2.1950	—.05
Mar	2.1850	2.1915	2.1785	2.1845	—.20
Jun	2.1740	2.1805	2.1690	2.1700	—.25
Sep	.	.	.	2.1550	.

Est. sales 3,318; sales Tues. 2,393.
Total open interest Tues. 9,796, up 513 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

Dec	.8615	.8634	.8592	.8592	—.23
Mar	.8622	.8650	.8613	.8615	—.18
Jun	.8655	.8665	.8636	.8636	—.09
Sep	.8700	.8710	.8665	.8665	—.35
Dec	.8720	.8720	.8675	.8690	+.20

Est. sales 2,602; sales Tues. 2,157.
Total open interest Tues. 9,917, up 510 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

Dec	.5770	.5779	.5748	.5755	—.21
Mar	.5857	.5857	.5826	.5838	—.26
Jun	.5922	.5934	.5910	.5929	—.14
Sep	.6012	.6015	.5987	.5988	—.32

Est. sales 493; sales Tues. 2,004.
Total open interest Tues. 9,974, up 620 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

Dec	.	.	.	.00000	
Mar	.	.	.	.00000	

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 18, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

Dec	.004205	.004211	.004196	.004205	—.41
Mar	.004280	.004282	.004255	.004275	—.33
Jun	.004328	.004332	.004315	.004322	—.64
Sep	.004395	.004395	.004395	.004395	—.55

Est. sales 1,744; sales Tues. 3,345.
Total open interest Tues. 3,268, off 11 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6280	.6290	.6236	.6237	—19
Mar	.6420	.6430	.6375	.6393	—13
Jun	.6545	.6557	.6497	.6520	—12
Sep	.6655	.6655	.6635	.6645	—10

Est. sales 2,359; sales Tues. 1,535.
Total open interest Tues. 10,918, up 234 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

December 12, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.10	7.10	6.98	6.98	—0.02
Apr	7.90	7.93	7.90	7.92	—0.02
May	8.90	8.93	8.80	8.84	—0.05

Est. sales 254; sales Wed. 544.
Total open interest Wed. 4,929, off 15 from Tues.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	217.00	217.00	210.00	211.28	—5.19
Mar	194.75	194.75	192.25	192.25	—4.00
May	183.75	184.00	181.39	181.39	—4.00
Jul	182.00	182.01	179.34	179.34	—4.00
Sep	181.50	181.50	178.82	178.82	—4.00
Dec	177.00	177.50	176.00	176.00	—4.00
Mar	176.00	176.50	173.63	173.63	—4.00

Est. sales 1,425; sales Wed. 2,260.
Total open interest Wed. 16,519, up 51 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	15.80	15.90	15.25	15.26	—0.49
May	15.85	15.94	15.29	15.37	—0.42
Jul	15.90	15.99	15.45	15.50	—0.38
Sep	15.95	16.03	15.50	15.53	—0.39
Oct	15.94	16.05	15.55	15.55	—0.37
Mar	15.99	16.06	15.73	15.73	—0.22
May	16.05	16.06	15.80	15.83	—0.10

Est. sales 3,145; sales Wed. 10,250.
Total open interest Wed. 85,290, up 1,605 from Tues.

COCOA 10,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	136.00	136.50	133.80	134.45	—0.50
Mar	140.45	141.40	138.01	138.75	—1.20
May	141.50	142.00	139.80	139.45	—1.25
Jul	142.50	142.75	140.80	140.50	—1.20
Sep	143.50	143.50	143.20	141.50	—1.20
Dec	3.145	3.145	3.145	3.153	.

Est. sales 1,000; sales Wed. 680.
Total open interest Wed. 6,840, up 41 from Tues.

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	96.60	97.05	96.60	96.95	+0.85
Mar	97.70	98.25	97.70	97.85	+0.80
May	98.50	98.80	98.40	98.75	+0.75
Jul	99.75	99.90	99.50	99.70	+0.70
Sep	100.60	101.00	100.50	100.65	+0.65
Jan	97.00	97.00	97.00	96.50	.

Est. sales 725; sales Wed. 934.
Total open interest Wed. 8,862, up 170 from Tues.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	70.25	71.50	70.16	71.40	+1.10
May	71.60	72.90	71.55	72.80	+1.07
Jul	73.10	74.15	73.05	74.00	+0.78
Oct	72.70	73.30	72.60	73.40	+0.40
Dec	71.90	72.50	71.90	72.44	+0.54
Mar	73.65	74.10	73.60	74.10	+0.70

Est. sales 10,050; sales Wed. 5,287.
Total open interest Wed. 39,576, up 406 from Tues.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	103.50	104.40	101.50	103.70	.
Jan	101.20	101.20	101.20	100.70	.
Mar	100.20	101.50	98.20	100.70	.
May	99.50	100.60	97.70	99.75	—.15
Jul	99.40	100.60	97.60	99.75	—.15
Sep	99.30	100.50	98.00	99.70	—.20
Dec	99.40	100.25	98.10	99.75	—.15
Jan	99.80	99.80	99.80	99.85	—.15
Mar	99.90	100.30	99.90	100.10	—.20
May	100.50	101.50	99.25	100.35	—.25
Jul	100.80	100.80	100.80	100.60	—.30

Est. sales 8,300; sales Wed. 7,163.
Total open interest Wed. 63,708, up 403 from Tues.

N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz.					
Dec	2008.0	2030.0	2007.0	2008.0	+0.900
Jan	2019.0	2028.0	2002.8	2022.0	+45.00
Mar	2060.0	2080.0	2050.0	2075.0	+45.08
May	2096.0	2175.0	2078.0	2135.0	.
Jul	2125.0	2135.0	2105.0	2132.0	.
Sep	2155.0	2162.5	2135.0	2160.5	+48.00
Dec	2194.0	2203.5	2175.0	2202.5	+49.00
Jan	2214.0	2218.4	2214.0	2217.5	.
Mar	2235.0	2240.0	2235.0	2246.0	+49.90
May	2256.0	2260.0	2256.0	2273.8	.
Jul	2288.0	2288.0	2288.0	2315.0	.
Sep	2312.0	2317.7	2312.0	2329.2	.

Est. sales 9,000; sales Wed. 3,563.
Total open interest Wed. 130,824, off 680 from Tues.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	565.00	573.00	560.00	563.40	—5.80
Apr	567.00	571.50	560.00	562.90	—6.30
Jul	568.00	573.00	563.00	564.90	—8.30
Oct	574.00	574.00	572.00	567.90	—10.60
Jan	585.00	585.00	583.00	570.00	—11.50

Est. sales 2,366; sales Wed. 2,244.
Total open interest Wed. 7,926, up 98 from Tues.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	450.50	453.00	447.00	449.90	—0.60
Jan	451.51	452.50	451.50	452.90	—0.60
Feb	459.00	463.20	455.70	459.30	—0.70
Apr	470.00	474.30	467.00	470.40	—0.70
Jun	481.50	485.00	477.50	481.10	—0.60
Aug	492.00	494.50	488.00	491.40	—0.50
Oct	500.50	504.50	498.10	501.60	—0.40
Dec	510.00	515.00	508.00	511.70	—0.30
Feb	520.00	525.50	518.30	521.60	—0.30
Apr	530.00	534.00	529.50	531.50	—0.30
Jun	541.50	543.20	537.00	541.00	—0.20
Aug	548.80	550.50	546.00	550.40	—0.20
Oct	557.50	557.50	557.50	559.60	.

Est. sales 27,000; sales Wed. 55,104.
Total open interest Wed. 222,824, up 15,372 from Tues.

European Gold Markets

December 12, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	449.75	446.25	+0.75
Zurich	445.00	446.50	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	456.85	457.13	+9.17

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bam	Feb. 80	May 80	Options for Aug. 1980 start on Jan. 15 1980
450	24.75-26.75	——	
455	22.00-24.00	——	
470	——	30.25-32.25	
480	——	24.50-26.50	

Gold Trading 446.00-448.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Cash Prices

December 12, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.06	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	89½
Lead Spot, lb	37-38	38
Copper elect., lb	103¾	79¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2405	6.9882
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	19.860	5.900
Gold N.Y., oz	446.50	203.10

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

December 12, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,210.90 f	1,206.20 f
Reuters	1,698.50	1,700.70
Dow Jones Spot	413.99	415.50
D.J. Futures	419.78	420.29

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sept. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—78

Acme Clev	LevitzFrn	RapAm 3pfC
Am Brands	Libe	Rdg Bales
AmBrd 1.70pf	Litemark s	Reliance Grp
AmNat Res	Lockheed	RelGrp pfB
Ametek wi	Loral Corp	Reserve Oil
Calgon Mng	Lubrizol	RevOil 1.75pf
Colum Pict	Lynch CSys	RolmCp s
Daniel Ind	Macy RH	Rowan
Engelh Min	MaryKay	Rubbermd
EnsMinCh wi	MesaPet n	Sabine
Enserch	MesaRoy n	Saxon Ind
FreeprtMin s	Monarch s	Searle GD
GCACorp wi	Newmont	ShellOil
Gamb Skog	NewmtPfA	SouUnCo
Gamb 1.75pf	NewpkRes	Spartan Cp
GenAm Inv	NorNat Gas	StanleyWk
GiddLewis	NucorCp s	SuprValue
GlffdHill s	Omark Ind	TechnicolIr
HarteHnk	PanhEPL	Trico Ind
HealthTecna s	ParkerDris	Tyco Labs
Hershy Fds	Patrick Pet	Walgreen
HiShear	PeopleGas	War Swasey
HousNa Gas	Philo Sub	WarnrCom s
HuffyCp s	PioneerCp s	Whittaker
Humana	PremierInd s	WylainInc
Keystnt s	PrimeMot s	Zapata Cp

NEW LOWS—16

ClnG 7.44pf	DillonCos s	NYS 8.80pf
CoastStGas wi	Donaldson n	NSPw 6.80pf
ColgPal pf	JerCenP 4pf	VaElP 5pf
ConnNG	Jon Logan	WnUn 4pf
CnPw 2.23pr	MoPS 2.51pr	Wurlitzer
Dana Cp		

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
December 12, 1979

	*Today Bid	*Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	987.00	989.00	1,008.00	1,009.00
3 months	991.00	991.50	1,008.50	1,009.00
Cathodes: spot	955.00	958.00	972.00	976.00
3 months	978.00	972.00	986.00	988.00
Tin: spot	7,570.00	7,580.00	7,455.00	7,460.00
3 months	7,370.00	7,375.00	7,435.00	7,440.00
Lead: spot	525.00	530.00	545.00	547.00
3 months	513.00	514.00	527.00	528.00
Zinc: spot	338.00	339.00	340.00	342.00
3 months	346.00	347.00	348.00	349.00
Silver: spot	912.00	914.00	915.00	917.00
3 months	939.00	940.00	942.50	943.00
Aluminium: spot	869.00	871.00	876.00	878.00
3 months	819.00	820.00	827.00	828.00
Nickel: spot	2,808.00	2,818.00	2,835.00	2,840.00
3 months	2,850.00	2,855.00	2,885.00	2,890.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
December 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	182.00	177.25	178.50	178.75	181.10	180.20
May	182.50	178.75	179.50	180.00	180.20	180.30
Aug	182.75	179.50	179.75	180.25	180.25	180.50
Oct	182.75	180.00	180.10	180.75	180.70	180.80
3,270 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,510	1,500	1,496	1,502	1,499	1,502
Mar	1,504	1,492	1,495	1,496	1,493	1,494
May	1,505	1,493	1,494	1,495	1,496	1,497
Jly	1,520	1,510	1,511	1,512	1,517	1,519
Sep	1,530	1,525	1,524	1,528	1,529	1,531
Dec	1,554	1,558	1,535	1,552	1,549	1,550
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	1,582	1,565	1,589
2,153 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,846	1,818	1,828	1,825	1,840	1,841
Mar	1,672	1,658	1,660	1,661	1,578	1,579
May	1,619	1,611	1,612	1,613	1,625	1,626
Jly	1,607	1,597	1,599	1,600	1,617	1,618
Sep	1,600	1,592	1,590	1,592	1,609	1,610
Nov	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,590	1,599	1,601
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,566	1,590	1,591	1,594
2,953 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
December 12, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,677	1,645	1,645	1,645	—22
May	1,675	1,650	1,645	1,650	—23
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,640	1,660	—25
Aug	1,680	1,675	1,642	1,660	—27
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	1,680	—22
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—18
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,665	1,690	—21
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,670	1,710	—28
255 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,345	1,342	1,339	1,350	+14
Mar	1,323	1,314	1,318	1,315	+10
May	1,326	1,311	1,313	1,315	+13
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,338	1,340	+5
Dec	1,355	1,355	1,351	1,360	+26
54 lots					

THE BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS IN JAPAN

Already operating in Tokyo since 1968 where the bank's representative office was converted into a Branch office, the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS opened a branch office in Osaka on November 2, 1979. Placed under the management of M. Eric de Montille, this branch office is now located at the following address:

Ohbayashi Building
37 Kyobashi 3 - Chome
Higashi-Ku
OSAKA 540
Japan
BP 157 GPO OSAKA

Telex: for current operations 5293404

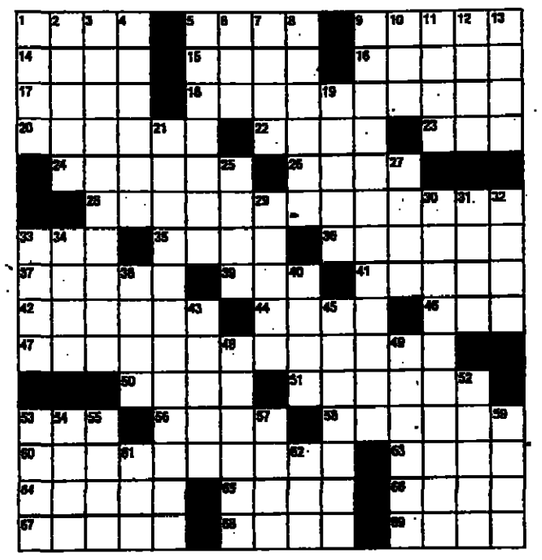
AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 12

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
4⅝	AAR .44	3.1	8	22	14	13¾	14		
3½	AAV .20	4.1	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
7¼	APS .44	5.2	6	48	8½	8	8½	+ ½	
1	ATI			2	2¼	2¼	2¼		
5⅝	AVC		.3	106	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜	
4	AZL		12	130	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝	
1¼	AcmePr			9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜		
18	AcmeU .34	2.8	12	15	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛	
2½	Action			27	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.3	8	68	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛	
13¼	AdamR s.12	.6	19	.75	u28¼	18⅝	20	+1¾	
16⅞	AdobeO .20	.5	33	376	u44¼	40⅝	43¾	+3	
1⅛	AesBCp		10	65	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜		
2½	Aeronca			19	3	3	3	+ ⅛	
4⅝	AffiliHen .28	6.1	9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
19¼	AffiliPub .80	3.0	9	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½	
5	AfterSix .32	6.2	9	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼	
4⅝	AirExpr n		9	27	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛		
4½	AlskAir .30r	5.9	9	49	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
2¾	AlbaW .10e	3.0	2	49	3½	3⅛	3⅛		
5¼	Alcolac .40	2.7	13	93	15⅝	14⅛	14¾	— ⅜	
16⅝	AllesCp wt			1	24	24	24	— ¼	
5⅞	AlmySt .20r	3.3	11	18	6¼	6	6	— ¼	
6	AlphaIn .10e	.5	15	72	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½	
9⅝	AlbanII .32	2.3	4	22	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ¼	
13-16	Altec		18	27	⅞	⅞	⅞		
6⅝	Altec pf			1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
13	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	13	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
28	Alcoarx3.75	9.8		≥50	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝		
14⅝	Amdhl .40	1.5	14	183	26	25¼	25⅝	— ½	
8⅝	AmAgro s.20	1.3	15	54	15½	15	15½	+ ¼	
6⅝	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	2	8¼	8¼	8¼		
26	AmBrd wt			4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛	
7⅝	ABusPd .44	3.9	6	23	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½	
1½	AmCosCp		10	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛	
8⅝	ACntrl .50a	4.1	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼	
7⅝	AmFed pf .34	1.8	7	9	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛	
7⅝	Airsoft s			1 2936	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅜	
6⅝	AMxpA .48	3.7	8	110	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛	
7	AMzeB .48	3.8	6	10	12½	12½	12½		
34	AmMfg .2e	2.1	10	3	72½	72½	72½	+ ½	
4½	AMdBld s		5	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛	
6⅝	AMotin .20	2.6	6	40	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜	
23½	AmPetF2.50	6.4	5	10	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜	
5⅝	AmPlon Cp			16	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛	
5⅝	ASCIE			54	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
18⅝	AmSeat .40	3.8		2	10½	10½	10½		
7⅝	AmTec .64	7.4	8	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
12	Andr.Jcb n		17	169	14	13½	13⅝	+ ¼	
2½	Andrea .32	7.8	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
10⅝	AngloC .20e	1.1	9	459	18	14⅝	17¾	+1⅛	
6⅝	Anthony .40b	4.8	4	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
7½	ApDda .16	1.6	13	12	16⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛	
7½	ApldDev			18	124	4½	4¼	4⅛+ ⅛	
17⅝	AquaCd s.47			125	34¼	33½	33¾	+ ⅛	
2⅝	ArrowA .20	2.7	4	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ⅛		
6⅝	Arundel .10e	1.5	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	
13⅝	Ascmer s.40			265	17⅝	17¼	17½+ ¼		
3⅝	AstinSvc			60	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛	
6⅝	Astrex		9	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ¼		
9⅝	Atco Ind			33	¾	11-16	11-16		
2	AtlsCM .16e	5.3	8	64	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛	
3⅝	AtlasCp wt			10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
18½	Augat s .40	1.5	14	51	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼	
3⅝	AutoTrn			33	3½	3⅜	3½		
1⅝	AutmRod			16	2⅝	2½	2½+ ⅛		
31⅝	AutoSw 1.20	2.6	12	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+ ⅛		
9⅝	AVEMC .40	4.4	7	21	9	9	9	— ⅛	
16	Avondl 1.20	6.1	16	x27	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+1⅝		
		— B—B—B —							
13-16	BRT		4	15-16	15-16	15-16			
9	Badger .80	7.5	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
17⅝	Baldor s .20	1.0	13	32	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ¼		
5⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.5		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛		
15⅝	BanFd 1.67e	8.1		18	20⅝	20½	20⅝+ ⅛		
1⅛	Bangor wt			22	1½	1¼	1¼— ⅛		
7⅝	Banistr g.371			329	u17⅝	16	16⅝— ⅜		
1	Barclay			10	1	1	1 — ⅛		
3⅝	BarrCd s.12	2.5	15	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
5	BarnesE		11	15	6⅛	6	6⅛— ⅛		
8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.4		31	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ⅝	
6	BarryR s.16	2.9	9	115	8¼	7⅝	8⅛— ⅜		
3⅝	BarthS			19	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛		
3⅝	Bartons			1	3	3	3		
2⅝	BaruchF		49	38	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛		
7⅝	BelscIR		25	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
22⅝	BergEnt		7	15	6⅛	6	6⅛		
2⅝	BernzO .24	2.4	6	18	10	9⅝	10	— ⅛	
12⅝	BrpB pf1.15	6.4		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛		
2⅝	BernzO			21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
13⅝	Berven			12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
2	BethCp		11	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛		
5⅝	Beverly .10e	1.8	11	342	10¼	9⅝	9⅞— ¼		
8⅝	BicPen .48	4.4	8	131	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞— ⅝		
1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.9	10	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛		
7½	BigVSp s.24	2.8	5	26	8⅝	8	8½+ ⅛		
16⅝	Blount .64	3.1	6	63	28½	19¼	20½+ 1⅛		
3⅝	BodinAp			128	5¼	5	5⅛— ¼		
11⅝	BoltBer .40	2.3	26	29	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+ ⅛		
7⅝	BowVall s.10			83	34⅝	34	34⅝		
3	Boyd		.45	80	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+ ⅛		
17⅝	Bowne .60b	2.8	6	14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+ ⅛		
6⅝	BradtdN .20	2.4	8	108	11⅝	10½	10⅝+ ⅜		
3⅝	Branch .20	5.0	4	36	4	4	4		
5⅝	Braniff wt			5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛		
13⅝	Broscan 1.20	6.1	7	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ½		
7⅝	Breeze .57t	4.2	6	22	13⅝	13⅝	13½— ⅛		
12⅝	BristBr .60	2.3	18	7	26½	26½	26½— ¼		
3⅝	BroDart .20	5.0	12	37	4	3⅝	4		
8⅝	BrooksP s.40	2.8	7	8	14⅛	14	14⅛— ⅛		
	BrownCo wt			7	.7⅝	.7⅝	7⅝— ⅛		
80⅝	BrnFA 1.24	3.4	11	45	36⅝	36½	36½— ½		
31	BrnFB 1.24	3.2	12	127	38⅝	38¼	38½— ¼		
3⅝	BrnF pf .40	10.		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
7½	Buell .50	5.9	4	12	8½	8½	8½		
1⅝	Burgess			22	2	1⅞	1⅞		
9⅝	Burndy .60	3.5	8	93	u17⅝	16¼	17⅝+1½		
		— C—C—C —							
10½	CK Pet .16	.8	29	896	u20½	19½	20⅛+1⅛		
4⅝	CDI			21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛		
6½	CHB Fd .57b	7.7	5	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝— ⅜		
3⅝	CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
9⅝	CRS .36	3.1	5	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅜		
15⅝	CSE 1.40	6.6	5	3	21¼	21¼	21¼		
3⅝	CapleA .15i			4	2	4	4	+ ⅛	
9	Caldor s .50	2.4	9	235	21	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛		
5⅝	Calcamp			72	10⅝	10½	10⅝+ ¼		
8⅝	CalPIC 2	4.8	6	19	41½	40⅝	41½+ ⅝		
16⅝	Camco .80	.9	11	28	32	31⅝	31⅝+ ½		
4⅝	CampnII n		3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
4	CanGbo s			111	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ¼		
7⅝	CdnHmst s			237	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞+1		
6⅝	CdMarc g.46		9	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		
13½	CdnMer s			2	20¼	20¼	20¼		
31⅝	CdnOcc s.24			80	11⅝	d10½	11⅝+ ⅜		
98⅝	CdSupO g			1	172	172	172	—6	
2⅝	CapitlFd .20	5.5	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
2⅝	Caressa .05e	1.7	6	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛		
21⅝	Carnot 1.50	6.2	7	97	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅜		
17⅝	CaroEn s		8	20	19	18½	19	— ¼	
44⅝	CaroPet 5	11.		x10	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝— ¼		
7⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.3	8	6	4	4	4		
14⅝	CastAM 1b	6.3	4	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛		
18⅝	CasFd 2.50e	13.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛		
7⅝	Covltrn .10e	.8	21	14	13	12¼	12⅝— ¼		
1⅝	CeluCft		4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛		
36½	CenPLpf 4	11.		x150	37	36½	36½— 1		
5⅝	CentSe .70e	10.		9	7	6⅝	6⅝		
5	CityFra .10e	1.5	6	3	6⅝	6½	6½— ⅛		
14	Comill 1.20	5.2	6	99	22⅝	22⅝	22¼+ ⅛		
3⅝	Celan .4e	2.5	8	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ¼		
6⅝	ChadWI .60	9.6	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ¼		
1	ChampHo			297	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
13⅝	ChartM s		7	10	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅜		
6⅝	Chemlst .28	2.9	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛		
17⅝	ChlRiv 1.68	9.0	12	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛		
18⅝	ChieDv g s			234	29⅝	29	29⅝+1		
8	ChildWld		5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
6	ChlfnCo .30	4.4	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛		
14⅝	Circlet 1.20	5.2	6	39	23¼	22⅝	23⅛— ⅛		
8⅝	Citation .64	6.3	5	17	9	8⅝	8⅞+ ⅛		
22⅝	CitBkNJ 2	8.9	4	9	22½	22½	22½+ ¼		
1	CityGas .92	4.5	8	15	20⅝	20¼	20⅝		
3	Clabir .18b	4.6	6	350	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛		
7⅝	Clermt .30e	2.3		3	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛	
3⅝	ClarkC .20e	4.9	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛		
7⅝	Clarostat		8	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝+ ⅛		
13⅝	Clausnr s.88	4.3	8	6	20¼	19⅝	20¼+ ⅜		
2⅝	Clopay .32	4.8	12	2	8	8	8		
2⅝	CohenHat			6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
3	Cohu .16e	2.9	9	23	5½	5⅛	5½+ ⅛		
13⅝	Coleman 1	6.5	6	29	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ¼		
4⅝	ColCml		74	218	7⅝	6¼	7⅝+ ½		
7⅝	Colwell .60	3.2	21	4	18½	18½	18½		
25⅝	Comlnca 3			61	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+ ⅛		
16½	ComAl .50	2.1	8	13	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+ ⅜		
12⅝	ComA pf1.60	13.		4	12⅝	12½	12½		
11	ComMil .60b	2.7	4	15	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛	
2⅝	Comdlnt s		12	234	u41⅝	39⅝	41⅝+2⅝		
1½	ComdrCp		17	4	2½	2½	2½		
6⅝	Compo s.20	2.8	8	26	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅜		
3⅝	CompuD		5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛		
2	ComInv		4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
11½	Conchim .80	5.5	5	10	14½	14¼	14½+ ¼		
2⅝	CoocrdF			27	2½	2½	2½		
8⅝	Condec .33t	2.5	7	19	13⅝	12⅝	13		
6	ConrHm 1.53t	12.	6	12	12⅝	12½	12½		
7⅝	Conrock 1a	3.6	8	4	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼	
2⅝	Conroy .16	3.8	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛		
6⅝	ConsOG			60	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜		
8⅝	ConsRef .80	6.7	7	5	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛	
3⅝	ContMtl		5	8	4	3⅞	3⅞		
5⅝	Cookin .20e	3.0	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
2⅝	CoosJr			8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛		
14⅝	CoreLb .28	1.0	23	51	28¼	28	28¼+ ½		
14⅝	CornNus .80	4.8	7	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
1⅝	Courtld .17e	9.1	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+1-16		
1½	Cromar			43	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+ ⅛		
1⅝	CrestFo		4	4	2½	2½	2½— ⅛		
9½	CresIOil s.16a	.9	28	39	18⅝	18⅝	18½+ ⅜		
21	Cromp 1.80	5.7	4	2	31⅝	31½	31⅝— ½		
23	CrossAT 1.40	4.1	10	10	u34½	34¼	34½+ ⅜		
6⅝	CrowMA .50	5.7	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ¼		
38⅝	CmCP s.80	1.8	3	110	45⅝	43⅝	45⅝+ ⅛		
3½	CrownC .20	4.7	8	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
15⅝	Crownin s.28	3.9	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛— ⅛		
22⅝	CrutcR .36	2.6	34	331	u18	17¼	17¾+ ¼		
16⅝	CrystlO s.36	1.0	23	274	u35⅝	34½	35½+1⅛		
13⅝	CubicCo .60	3.6	6	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ¼		
16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	4.6	7	8	u24	23½	24	+ ½	
1⅝	Cyprus			5	2½	2⅝	2½		
12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		x3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+ ¼		
		— D—D—D —							
3⅝	DCL		7	99	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛		
2⅝	DWG .25t	9.7	6	462	3⅛	3	3		
2⅝	DamonC		7	11	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛	
7⅝	Damson			1173	28⅝	19⅝	28⅝+ ⅜		
5⅝	DataAc n.72t	8.1	7	75	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼	
12⅝	Datapd .30	1.4	14	434	19⅝	19¼	19⅝— ⅜		
9⅝	DavMn .75e	3.1	13	506	u24⅝	23⅝	24½+1½		
2⅝	Decorator .24	11.	9	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
12⅝	DelLabs .48	3.6	11	28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ½		
6⅝	DelhiO .10e	.3	39	276	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+ ⅛		
7	DelWndF .60	5.3	9	4	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+ ⅛		
20⅝	Dessltr s1.60	7.3	5	4	22	22	22		
18⅝	DevCoA		2	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅜		
14½	DevonGp s			5 x200	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛	
2⅝	Diplcon			26	213	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
14½	Dillard .40	2.7	5	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
1	Diodes			21	1⅜	1½	1½— ¼		
19	DomP g s			878	43¼	42½	42¾— ⅛		
19	Domtr s1.80a			22	20½	20⅛	20¼— ⅛		
7½	DorcGsn.20	.8	9	233	27	26¼	26¼— ⅜		
16⅝	DrexUI 1.46	9.2		3	18¼	18¼	18¼		
7	DrFair .40	3.7	22	42	11	10¼	10⅝+ ⅜		
1-16	Dumbo .09e	8.0	7	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
15⅝	DplxPd 1	3.8	5	22	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ½		

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Close
12	9	DurTst .40a	3.6	11	33	11⅝	10⅝	11¼+ ⅜	
15⅝	3	Dynlch		79	2253	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+1	
17⅝	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.4	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ¼	
		— E—E—E —							
5½	3½	EAC .36	7.8	15	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	10	EECO .28	1.8	12	73	16	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
28⅝	13½	EarthRes 1	3.4	10	643	u30	26⅝	29¾+2⅝	
20⅝	15⅝	EstnCo 1.20	7.5	6	9	16¼	16	16	
4⅝	2⅝	EazerE .24	8.0	23	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Edmos			19	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+ ⅛	
16⅝	12⅛	EDO s		19	51	u16⅝	16⅝	16½+ ¼	
14⅝	7	Ehren .30a	1.3		54	8	7½	7⅝+ ⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	ElAudD		34	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
28½	15⅝	Electrog 1	5.0	6	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	
37	25½	ElecAm 1.40	4.5	6	3	31¼	30⅝	31¼+ ¼	
16⅝	7⅛	Elsinor n		18	258	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛— ½	
17⅝	6⅝	EmrRd		9	41	13	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
14½	5⅝	EnsyRs .24	1.9	24	73	13	12½	12½— ¼	
2⅝	2⅛	Ero Ind			7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19½	14¼	EsqRd .5fe	3.7	5	4	15¼	15	15¼+ ¼	
7⅝	3⅝	EtzLov .20e	3.6	4	10	5½	5½	5½	
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.9	8	24	14½	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝	
		— F—F—F —							
16⅝	7¼	FPA .40	3.5	2	7	11½	11½	11½	
6⅝	3½	FSF Ind .12	3.0		70	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	FabInd s.48	3.5	3	22	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛	
6	3	FairTex		6	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜	
1⅝	11-16	FairWob			27	⅞	⅞	⅞—1-16	
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	4.6		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	FamRc		7	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝+ ⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.2	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ¼	
19½	12½	FedMort .30i			8	13⅝	13½	13⅝+ ⅜	
17⅝	13⅝	FedRt 1.40	9.3	17	1	15	15	15	
9⅝	5⅝	FedRes		23	269	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
53⅝	23½	Felmnt .25	.5	23	21	53⅝	51⅝	53⅝+ ⅝	
20⅝	12⅛	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	7⅝	FtCoan 1a	13.	6	2	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
24⅝	15⅝	FtSLSh 1b	5.7	4	5	17⅝	17½	17½— ⅜	
21⅝	15⅝	FischP 1i	10.	9	112	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
29	17⅝	FlhtNtl s.16		4	21	43	27⅝	27⅝+2⅝	
4⅝	2	FloCorp			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	FloRck .24	1.6	7	38	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅜	
29½	10⅝	FlowGen		19	67	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝— ⅜	
13⅝	10⅝	Flowers .46	4.1	7	8	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+ ⅛	
24	15⅝	FluorJ s		13	20	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛— ⅜	
7⅝	4⅝	FoodCr .50i		4	24	5¼	4⅝	5¼+ ⅜	
13⅝	6	FootMk .20e	1.9	13	39	11	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛	
48	28⅝	Foote pf2.20	4.1		21	34½	34⅛	34⅛+2⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6	19	60	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+ ¼	
14½	3¼	ForestLab			52	12¼	11¼	12	+ ¼
13⅝	4⅝	FrankRt .84e	.6	46	9	10½	10⅛	10½	
10⅝	7⅝	Franks .36	4.2	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+ ⅛	
13⅝	3⅝	FriendFr		238	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	7⅛	FrisCos s .40	4.4	4	67	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
7⅝	5½	FritchS .30b	5.3	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
15½	9	FrontA .28b	1.6	5	140	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛+ ⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			28	5⅝	5	5 — ¼	
		— G—G—G —							
3	1¼	GIExpl		6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	2¼	GIT		1	59	3	2⅝	2⅝— ¼	
7½	3⅛	GRI .30i		23	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+ ⅛	
3⅝	1¼	GTI		11	64	2½	2⅜	2½	
6⅝	4	Galaxy .06i	1.4	5	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	Garan .80	8.8	5	19	9⅝	8

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 "No ifs, —— or buts"
5 Land of Herod Agrippa II
9 Kind of orange
14 Peau de —— (dress fabric)
15 Slangy turndown
16 Qaddafi's land
17 —— down (mute)
18 Relief for hoarseness
20 In a bent position
22 Comedian Mort
23 Avail
24 Nasty looks
26 Clark Kent's girl
28 —— State (Vermont)
33 Stadium exhortation
35 First Chinese dynasty
36 Certain property
37 Early computers
39 Hamlet and Charles: Abbr.
41 Agitated states
42 Postrace test at Belmont
44 Director's directees
46 A Stooge
47 South Carolina
50 Court figure
51 Antithesis of loving
53 Whence peat comes
56 —— the line (conformed)
58 Altar canopy
60 Hawaii
63 "... in corpore ——"
64 Contradict
65 Of an age
66 "Topaz" author
67 Cafe
68 Count (on)
69 Has a look

DOWN

1 Dog in "The Thin Man"
2 Recesses
3 Banquet facility
4 Pretender
5 Shouts accompanying curtain calls
6 "Diga Diga ——," 1928 song
7 Beethoven offering, e.g.
8 Grandiose: Prefix
9 Maryland
10 "Little —— Echo"
11 Leigh Hunt hero
12 Rooks
13 Expedite
19 D-day time
21 Utah
25 Use shears
27 Ollie's pal
29 A Polo
30 Nutritious
31 Give —— (upbraid)
32 Wall St. fixture
33 Certain file
34 Rhyme scheme
38 Dome on the range
40 Casement
43 Greek peak
45 Majestic
48 Seesaw, for short
49 Network
52 Aladdin's do-all
53 Hook feature
54 Grocery item
55 Expanse in Mongolia
57 Screw up courage
59 Famed flag maker
61 Hovel
62 Former chess champ

Solution to Previous Puzzle

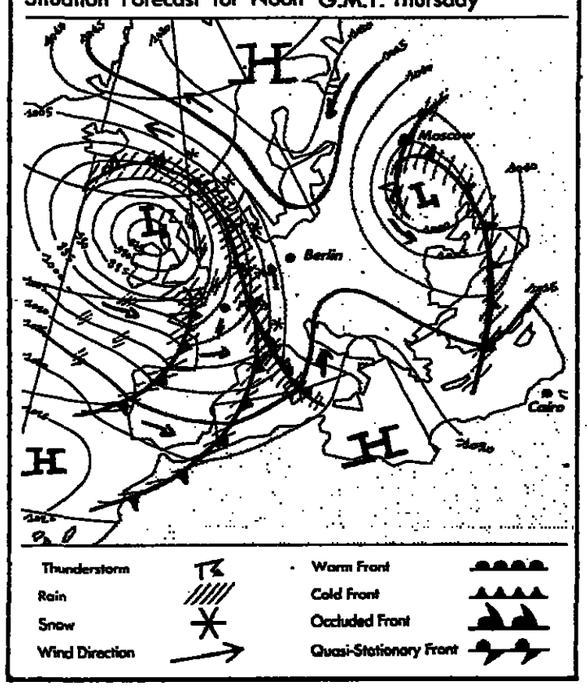
A	H	S		E	D	I	T	H		M	A	N	S	
C	O	U	P		L	A	N	E	Y		A	M	O	Y
E	L	S	A		M	Y	S	T	E	R	I	O	U	S
S	M	A	R	T	E	S	T		N	U	D	I	S	T
		N	O	I	R			C	A	N	E			
B	E	L	L	E		C	H	A		I	N	G	L	E
E	P	E	E		A	L	A	R	I	C		R	A	M
N	O	N	E		G	A	R	B	O		M	A	R	E
E	D	O		E	A	S	T	O	N		A	N	G	E
T	E	X	A	N		P	E	N		U	N	D	E	R
			B	E	S	S			E	S	T	H		
S	O	B	A	R	E		P	E	N	O	L	O	G	Y
T	H	E	T	O	R	R	E	N	T		E	T	R	E
A	I	D	E		F	A	R	C	E		S	E	A	N
G	O	O	D		S	T	E	E	R		L	O	B	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Overcast	MADRID	11	51	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Overcast	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	51	Overcast	MILAN	11	51	Fair
ATHENS	18	64	Overcast	MONTREAL	1	33	Rain
BEIRUT	19	66	Fair	MOSCOW	—7	19	Snow
BELGRADE	7	44	Overcast	MUNICH	0	32	Snow
BERLIN	1	33	Fair	NEW YORK	12	53	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Overcast	NICE	18	64	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Rain	OSLO	—8	17	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Foggy	PRAGUE	—1	30	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	—3	26	Fair	ROME	16	60	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	69	Cloudy	SOFIA	5	41	Showers
DUBLIN	9	48	Fair	STOCKHOLM	—6	21	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Foggy	TEHRAN	13	55	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Foggy	TEL AVIV	16	60	Rain
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy	TOKYO	8	46	Foggy
GENEVA	5	41	Rain	TUNIS	17	62	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—13	8	Snow	VIENNA	2	35	Overcast
HOUSTON	23	74	Rain	WARSAW	—6	21	Snow
ISTANBUL	14	57	Overcast	WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	17	62	Overcast				
LONDON	6	42	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	20	67	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Monkey Business in South Africa: Game Rangers Confirm Goat Tale

LOTENI, South Africa, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Game rangers reported yesterday that they had discovered a billy goat that is held sacred by villagers because it lives, eats and sleeps with a group of 50 baboons.

The goat is believed to have been adopted three years ago by the baboons living at the base of the Drakensberg Mountain range in Natal province.

Rangers in the past had discounted tales by villagers of the "monkey goat" but now they have seen it for themselves.

"It is really an odd affair because baboons have been known to eat kid goats in areas where food is scarce," a ranger said. "It is obvious now that the goat has come to regard itself as a very good baboon."

The ranger said that the inhabitants of the area regarded the goat as sacred and were afraid of it because they believed that it had special powers. The villagers feed the goat and the baboons daily because, the ranger said, "they believe that if the goat got killed something very terrible would happen to them."

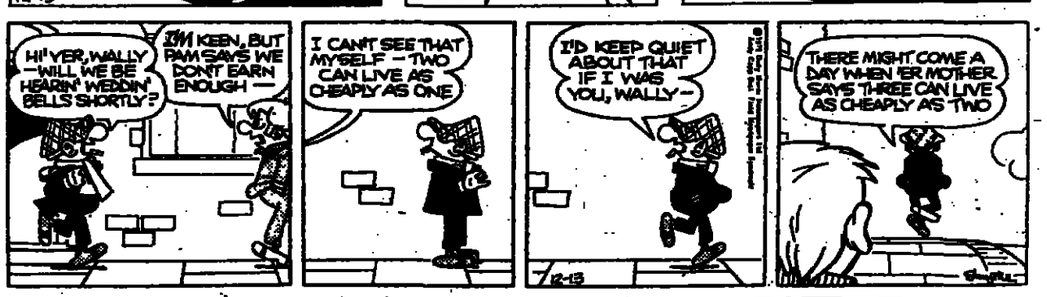
PEANUTS

B.C.

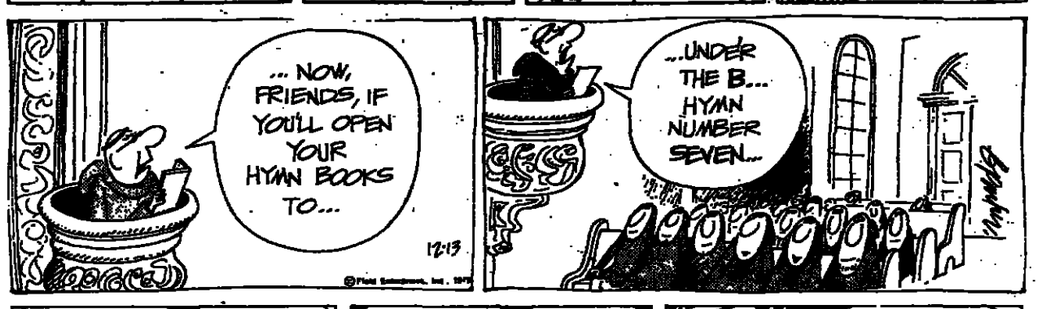
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

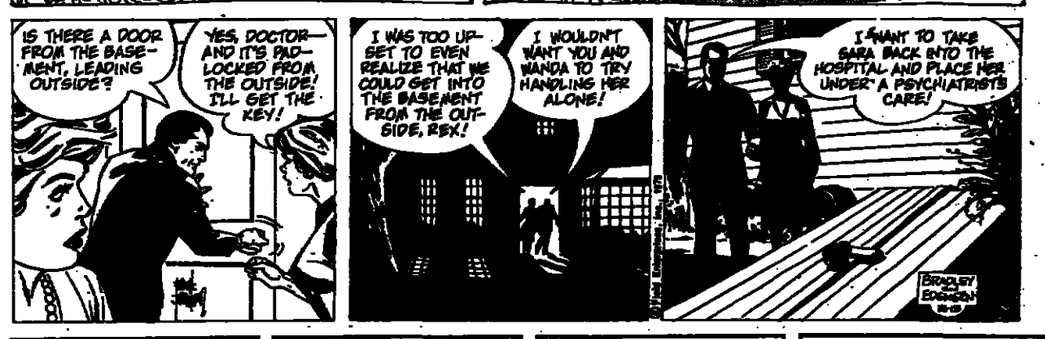
ANDY CAPP



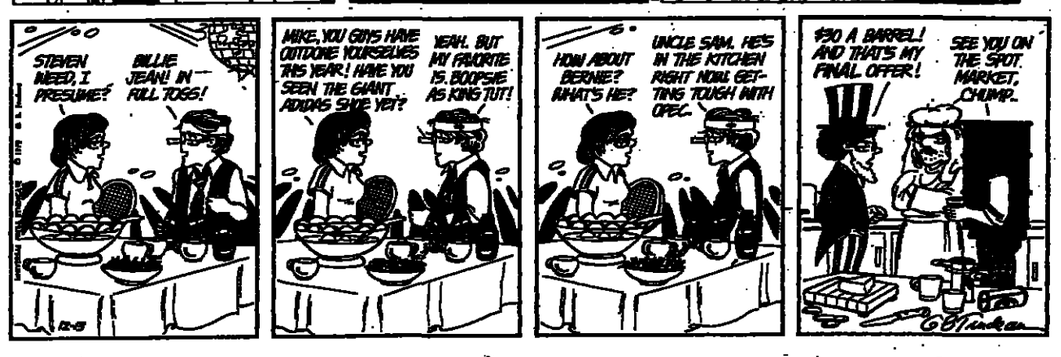
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

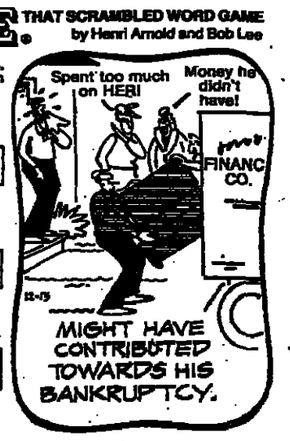
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROALS

KALEY

SVALIE

ELCHEK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A ____ & A ____ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CYNIC ALTAR TARGET URCHIN
Answer: Why the bride and groom didn't catch their train—THE TRAIN GOT CAUGHT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MAYBE YOU COULD HITCH A TRAILER ONTO YOUR SLED!"

BOOKS

KILL DEVIL HILL

Discovering the Secret of the Wright Brothers

By Harry Combs, with Martin Caiden. Houghton-Mifflin. Illustrated. 389 pp. $16.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

EVERYBODY knows that the Wright Brothers were the first to fly a heavier-than-air machine, but how many truly understand what Wilbur and Orville accomplished on Kill Devil Hill at Kitty Hawk, N.C., on Dec. 17, 1903? Not very many, argues Harry Combs, long-time pilot, president since 1971 of Gates Learjet and the author, with Martin Caiden, of "Kill Devil Hill: Discovering the Secret of the Wright Brothers." The cliche persists, says Combs, that "the brothers were some sort of tinkerers who stumbled onto the secret of flight," or at best that they were skilled bicycle mechanics who took a body of previously developed theory and gave it practical application.

This is altogether misleading, argues Combs, who admits having been ignorant about the beginnings of flight even after he learned to fly jets at supersonic speeds, and who only began to learn about the Wrights after his friend Neil Armstrong gave him in 1975 a copy of the two-volume "The Papers of Wilbur and Orville Wright" (McGraw-Hill, 1953), upon which much of "Kill Devil Hill" is apparently based.

A Quantum Leap

What the Wrights actually accomplished was such a quantum leap of theoretical and technical innovation that without them man would not have learned to fly for another twenty years or so, according to Combs and Caiden. "Orville and Wilbur Wright were two men possessed of an innovative genius that was so rare, available on such a narrow spectrum of human intelligence and experience, that a miracle truly was wrought. That is the fact that has escaped us, and that has been misplaced in our national ledger of credit and accomplishment, where it is long overdue."

In "Kill Devil Hill" Combs certainly makes a convincing case for his belief. Writing with a clarity that makes theoretical aerodynamics seem like child's play, he shows, first, how the Wrights, "with amazing perception, immediately saw and defined the six problems whose solutions were necessary to the attainment of flight." First, the two types of bird-flight had to be distinguished so that the principles of the only one that man could hope to emulate — soaring, as opposed to wing-flapping, could be understood. Second, the secret of lift had to be solved. Third, the satisfactory three-dimensional control system, for the three axes of pitch, yaw and roll, had to be designed. Fourth, "an apparatus strong enough to support the weight of a man, yet light enough to fly," had to be constructed. Fifth, the correct amount of power relative to the weight of the machine had to be supplied. Sixth, and perhaps most important, a pilot would have "to achieve the necessary skill to fly the machine without being destroyed in the process."

Then, in an account of the Wrights' three years at Kitty Hawk that is as dramatic as it is technically lucid, Combs shows how the brothers solved these six problems. What is astonishing is that far from relying on data developed by such pioneers as Otto Lilienthal, Alphonse Penaud and Percy Pilcher, among others, the Wrights were forced to accept the body of previous work that was, in Combs' words, "a morass of disorganized data, mistaken conclusions, and circular arguments based on previous errors," and to throw it out and to start virtually from scratch. Had they never flown, the theory they developed would alone have earned them an important place in aeronautical history, which is esp[illegible] impressive when you conside[illegible] rudimentary their education [illegible]

As well as being a study [illegible] technical accomplishments, [illegible] Devil Hill" is an intrigu[illegible] charming portrait of the bro[illegible] of how they worked togeth[illegible] consummate cooperation [illegible] would argue a topic at the [illegible] their lungs — " 'tisn't, [illegible] " 'tis, too!" — and then [illegible] ally reverse their positions [illegible] their views were exhausted); [illegible] their fears of having their d[illegible] ies stolen almost cost them th[illegible] it they deserved for them; [illegible] their endearing characters, [illegible] led the French to refer to [illegible] affectionately as "Old Orica[illegible] cause his name on their [illegible] "Veelbure Reet" sounde[illegible] "Vielle Burette," which me[illegible] actly that).

'Knowledge & Skill'

Still, if you've ever wo[illegible] what makes an airplane fl[illegible] reading "Kill Devil Hill" is [illegible] velous way to satisfy your c[illegible] It tells its story with simple [illegible] gant logic, so evident in the [illegible] ers' correspondence, which [illegible] quotes liberally. "For some [illegible] have been afflicted with th[illegible] that flight is possible to [illegible] wrote Wilbur to his wo[illegible] mentor, Octave Chanute, [illegible] "My general ideas of the su[illegible] similar to those held by mo[illegible] cal experimenters, to wit: th[illegible] is chiefly needed is skill rat[illegible] machinery. The flight of [illegible] zard and similar sailers is a c[illegible] ing demonstration of the [illegible] skill, and the partial needles[illegible] motors. It is possible to fly [illegible] motors, but not without kn[illegible] & skill. This I conceive to [illegible] tunate, for man, by reason [illegible] greater intellect, can more [illegible] ably hope to equal birds in [illegible] edge, than to equal natu[illegible] perfection of her machinery."

This catches in a nutshell [illegible] ple but elegant reasoning [illegible] into what the Wrights [illegible] plished. That it was anythin[illegible] act of genius should be disg[illegible] "Kill Devil Hill" for a long [illegible] come.

Christopher Lehmann-Ha[illegible] the staff of The New York Ti[illegible]

Group Rates Worst Buys In Yule Toys

WASHINGTON (AP) — [illegible] sumer group has name[illegible] Grows Up" as the worst [illegible] fered to Christmas shop[illegible] year. The report said the d[illegible] posed to grow when fed fr[illegible] tle and then get smaller [illegible] string on her back is pa[illegible] "the change in size is barel[illegible] tible."

The designations were [illegible] the Consumer Affairs Com[illegible] Americans for Democrati[illegible] in its annual ratings on toy[illegible]

Other designations inclu[illegible]

- Potentially most [illegible] toy: "Space Creature F[illegible] Mask." The committee rep[illegible] that the glue needed to [illegible] mask work is marked "ha[illegible] fatal if swallowed . . . K[illegible] the reach of children."
- Biggest rip-off: "Go[illegible] Crazy Eating Goat." This [illegible] is fed garbage which come[illegible] pouch on the side. "The o[illegible] paying for garbage — ever[illegible] — puts this toy in a class b[illegible]

BRIDGE — By Alan T[illegible]

IF six players are in the same contract and just one of them fails, it may be interesting to inquire why — especially if the lead is of little importance and the contract appears easy against any defense.

Like the five other declarers, faced with the diagramed deal, he arrived in four spades after a relatively natural auction. The two-club rebid was "check-back Stayman," an artificial attempt to extract a spade preference from North. When he obliged, South invited game and his partner accepted.

With the diamond king favorably located in the East hand, it would seem that there is no way to fail in four spades. But this South did fail.

West led the spade ace and shifted to a heart. Dummy played low and the ten forced the ace. A trump was led, and West took the king and played another low heart. South ruffed East's king, drew the missing trump, and played four rounds of clubs to end with the lead in the dummy in this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ J
♢ A74
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ Q
♢ J105
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ 7
♢ K86
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ —
♢ Q93
♣ —

Unfortunately for South [illegible] had come up in a way [illegible] gave him an option. We[illegible] reluctance to lead diamon[illegible] slight indication that he [illegible] king, so South tried for an [illegible]

He led the heart jack an[illegible] diamond, forcing West to [illegible] moods. But as East held [illegible] the plan failed and the [illegible] down one.

None of the other decl[illegible] fered the same misfortun[illegible] all the West players led [illegible] either at trick one or s[illegible] ward.

NORTH
♠ QJ4
♡ J96
♢ A74
♣ AJ96

WEST (D)
♠ AK6
♡ Q842
♢ J105
♣ 1073

EAS[illegible]
♠ 73
♡ K3
♢ K8
♣ 54

SOUTH
♠ 109852
♡ A
♢ Q93
♣ KQ82

Both sides were vulnerable [illegible] ding:

West	North	East
Pass	1♣	Pass
Pass	1N.T.	Pass
Pass	2♠	Pass
Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass		

West led the spade ace.

Giant Slalom Taken Again By Stenmark

From Agency Dispatches

...NNA DI CAMPIGLIO, ...e. 12 — Ingemar Stenmark ...n won the men's giant sla... today, his 13th consecu... ...ey in the discipline over 3 ...ring his third victory in ...es this season, Stenmark ... aggregate time of 2 min... ...econds and 71 hundredths ...ad for his two runs on the 1,600-meter course. His times were 1:23.25 and 1:26.46 for the two heats.

Jacques Luethy of Switzerland placed second in 2:50.03 and Borjan Krizaj of Yugoslavia finished third in 2:50.86.

Stenmark seemed to face defeat when an uncharacteristic error in the first heat left him fifth behind Hans Enn of Austria. But Stenmark provided a flawless exhibition in the afternoon heat, negotiating the 54 gates more than a second faster than his nearest rival.

Enn slipped to fourth place with 2:51.42, while Odd Soerli of Norway registered his best World Cup finish, fifth place in 2:51.50.

Stenmark said: "I lost my balance coming out of a gate in the first heat and it cost me valuable time. I did not ski better in the second run, but this time I made no mistakes."

Stenmark's victory, following one in the slalom here yesterday and one in the giant slalom in Val d'Isere, France, last week, stretched his World Cup lead to 20 points, a total of 75 against Krizaj's 55. Luethy moved into fourth place with 41 points followed by Steve Mahre of the United States.

Mahre finished 12th today — the best showing by an American. This increased his points total to 31, one point ahead of Enn. Mahre's brother Phil finished 24th, which left his points total at 27.

Giant Slalom

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:49.71
2. Jacques Luethy, Switzerland, 2:50.03
3. Borjan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 2:50.86
4. Hans Enn, Austria, 2:51.42
5. Odd Soerli, Norway, 2:51.50
6. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 2:51.98
7. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 2:52.84
8. Gerhard Jaeger, Austria, 2:52.05
9. Jorle Halsnes, Norway, 2:52.59
10. Bruno Noeckler, Italy, 2:52.69

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark, 75 points.
2. Bojan Krizaj, 55.
3. Jacques Luethy, 41.
4. Steve Mahre, U.S., 31.
5. Hans Enn, 30.
6. Phil Mahre, U.S., 27.
7. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 25.
8. Boris Strel, 21.
9. Herbert Plank, Italy, 20.
10. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 19.

...S. Senators ...nt Marathon ...Women Too

...HINGTON, Dec. 12 — Two U.S. senators, one ... a woman, demanded ...lay that women be al... ...run as far as men in the ... Games.

...said he would like to add my name ... who believe it is time to ... women's marathon and ... long-distance running ... Olympic competition," ...acy Landon Kassebaum, ... told the Senate.

... Kassebaum and Sen. ...ncus, D.-Mont., intro... resolution urging ama... ...letic organizations to ...ard parity for women's ... field events in time for ... Olympic Games in Los ... The longest Olympic ...women now is a metric ...

...said it already is too late ...ything about the 1980 ... Moscow.

...al studies have shown ...re both physiologically ...ychologically fit to run ...thon and other long... ...ces," the two senators ...ir resolution.

...Kassebaum conceded ...en are better off now ...he early days of the ... Games, when they ...ven allowed to attend.

...ssia Gains ...St. Etienne

...EST, Dec. 12 (AP) — ...Moenchengladbach of ...any lost to Romania's ...a Craiova, 1-0, here to... ...vanced to the quarter... UEFA Cup in soccer ...regate score.

...ka, Greece, St. Etienne ...nalified for the quarter... UEFA Cup after draw... Aris Salonika to win, ...gate.

...ois Larios scored after ... to give St. Etienne the ... Zindros equalized in ...nute but the visitors ... 3-1 ahead through ...vion (65th minute) and ...(80th).

...d to snatch a draw with ...Theodoros Pallas con... ...alty in the 84th minute ... Venos scoring three ...

...Best Net Points' Rule in NFL

...illiam N. Wallace

...RK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — ...ll Football League's for... ...aking ties in the stand... ...mine playoff qualifica... procedure, called "best ... that has provoked ac... beaten teams of the ...g run up scores.

...oints means the differ... ...n points scored and ...st. In a tiebreaking sit... ...team that has the best ...would qualify for the ...vided four prior proce... ...ed.

...evel of tiebreaking in... ...ing the games played ... If each team beat the ...the second method is ...best record in games ...n the division of the ...The third procedure is ...cord in conference ...would include the div... ...ts. The fourth level is ...ll games against com... ...ts.

...me Chance

...ame chance that best ...ll need to be used. It ...the tiebreaking factor ...between the Houston ...he Pittsburgh Steelers. ...win their final games, ...e tied in the standings ...leadlocked through the ...ls of the formula.

...tie between Philadel... ...ashington with 10-6 ...rds would also have to ...y net points.

...s, the Redskins' coach, ...the net-points proce... ...Washington victory ...st month. Pardee had ...y attempt a 45-yard ...ich he made, with nine ...and the Redskins ...His justification was ...ton might need those ...the playoffs.

...he Cowboys thought ...were being obnoxious ...hers, like Billy Joe Du... ...owboys' tight end, ...would have done the ...e said.

NFL Miscalled Steelers' Kick Against Oilers

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The National Football League has admitted the officials blew the call on Matt Bahr's onside kick with just under two minutes to play in Monday night's Steelers-Oilers game in Houston.

Art McNally, the NFL's director of officials, made public a statement yesterday that read: "A review of the television tape of the play in question would indicate that the ball had traveled 10 yards before the Pittsburgh player gained possession. And the Steelers had completed a successful onside kick."

Had the call gone the other way, the Steelers — who were losing 20-17, the score they finally lost by — would have had the ball in Houston territory with three timeouts remaining.

But the NFL pronouncement changes nothing, except, perhaps, the job stability of Willie Spencer, the second-year side judge who made the incorrect call. There is no appeal procedure in the league, so the score remains 20-17.

On the play, Bahr, a right-footed kicker, used his left foot to boot the ball from the Steelers' 40 toward the right sideline.

By the time the Oilers realized what was happening, Larry Anderson, the Steelers' speedy kick returner, had raced down the right sideline and scooped up the ball on the bounce after it crossed the 50 yard-line and traveled the necessary 10 yards.

But the official ruled possession in favor of Houston and the Oilers ran out the clock.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League
NEW YORK METS—Gave Bob Apodaca, pitcher, his outright release.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
DETROIT PISTONS—Named Jack McClelland general manager.
COLLEGE
NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Fired Pat Culpepper, head football coach.

Carr, Lanier Fined For NBA Infractions

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI) — M.L. Carr of the Boston Celtics and Bob Lanier opf the detroit Pistons have each been fined $1,500 by the NBA commissioner, Larry O'Brien, for separate incidents in recent games.

Carr was fined for committing a flagrant foul by elbowing Scott Wedman during a game on Dec. 2, knocking the Kings' forward to the floor. Lanier was penalized for punching Cedric Maxwell of the Celtics in the Dec. 4 game at Detroit.

United Press International

Goalie Bunny Larocque of the Montreal Canadiens lies suppine on the ice after Duane Sutter of the New York Islanders (white jersey) scored against him. The Islanders won, 4-1.

77-74, in College Basketball

Notre Dame Edges UCLA Bitterly

By Mal Florence

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 12 — How much emotion — and later controversy — can be crammed into the final five seconds of a basketball game?

There was John Paxson, a Notre Dame freshman guard, standing at the free throw line ready to convert the first of four foul shots that would give the Irish a 77-74, come-from-behind victory over UCLA here last night.

There was Kelly Tripucka, the star Notre Dame forward, lurching across the court and then collapsing while clutching his bleeding mouth.

There was Digger Phelps, the Notre Dame coach, apparently snarling in anger at Larry Brown, the UCLA coach, who was seemingly trying to placate Phelps.

And there was the screaming, toilet paper-throwing partisan crowd of 11,345 contributing to the pandemonium.

Paxson's free throws kept Notre Dame undefeated (5-0) in a game that Brown's young Bruins had apparently won after leading most of the way.

Brown, without identifying Phelps, said accusations were made to him that one of the UCLA players punched Tripucka in the mouth in the closing seconds.

Phelps later said that an official, waving his arms, inadvertently hit Tripucka in the mouth. "The official showed me the tooth marks on his elbow," Phelps said.

The Notre Dame coach brushed off a question about the incident, saying in effect that he was only concerned about getting medication for Tripucka and had not berated Brown.

But a UCLA assistant coach, Kevin O'Connor, was more specific. "There's no room in college basketball for what he did," O'Connor said. "He told Larry that one of our —— players punched his kid in the mouth."

Tripucka, an All-America forward, was taken to a local hospital. The extent of the damage to his mouth was not known immediately.

This incident marred a typically intense UCLA-Notre Dame game. And even though the 11½-point underdog Bruins lost, they showed they are a team to be reckoned with.

Shows His Stuff

The game was also a showcase for UCLA's Rod Foster, an exceptionally quick freshman guard who scored 15 points. He played longer than usual (21 minutes) and he was 7 for 7 from the field, breaking free for full court layups and blocking a shot in spectacular fashion.

But the young Bruins' inexperience betrayed them in the final minutes as they missed free throws, took some hasty shots and committed what Brown called careless fouls.

This was the situation:

UCLA led, 74-68, with 2:12 remaining when center Orlando Woolridge made an 18-foot jumper. The UCLA forward James Wilkes fouled Tripucka while trying to reach in for a steal, Tripucka made two foul shots and the Bruin lead was trimmed to two points, 74-72, with 1:34 to play. But UCLA had possession and the Irish would seemingly have to foul the Bruins to get the ball back.

But Darren Daye, a 6-7 freshman guard, missed on an open, 10-foot shot and the Irish got the rebound. Forward Tracy Jackson converted one of two foul shots and UCLA's lead was only 74-73.

Then, Daye was fouled in the final 15 seconds. He went to the line with the crowd screaming and waving at him behind the glass backboards.

Daye missed his first attempt on a 1-and-1 and Paxson was soon on the foul line after being fouled by Foster. He made both free throws and then stole an inbounds pass and was fouled again. Once again he converted the foul shots with two seconds left and the Bruins, now 3-1, had lost their first game of the season.

"I was proud of the way our kids played," said Brown, who used 11 players in the first half, but didn't substitute so liberally in the second half. "But we got a little careless, made some silly fouls and shot the ball too quickly. We should have been playing the clock instead of shooting."

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College Basketball

East
Boston U. 83, Upsala 65
Boston Coll. 82, Seton Hall 61
Connecticut 66, Fairfield 57
Duquesne 77, Canisius 62
Duke 70, Penn 57
La Salle 102, Rider 59
Navy 64, Delaware 62
Rutgers 84, UMass 68
St. John's 91, Columbia 75
St. Francis (NY) 72, Adelphi 65
Temple 81, Lehigh 64
Vermont 89, Dartmouth 68
Midwest
Indiana 76, Georgetown 69
Iowa 81, Wichita St. 62
Notre Dame 77, UCLA 74
Purdue 78, Nebraska 56
Southwest
Baylor 83, McMurry 69
Houston 126, Texas Lutheran 78
New Mexico 78, Grand Canyon 68
Oklahoma 86, Midwestern 74
Oklahoma City 77, Oklahoma St. 72
— West
Brigham Young 98, Fullerton St. 64

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	21	7	.750	—
Boston	21	7	.750	—
New York	14	15	.483	7½
Washington	11	14	.440	8½
New Jersey	11	17	.393	10
Central Division				
Atlanta	18	13	.613	—
Houston	14	13	.519	2
San Antonio	15	14	.517	2
Indiana	14	16	.467	3½
Cleveland	14	17	.452	4
Detroit	8	20	.286	8½

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	19	12	.613	—
Kansas City	16	14	.533	2½
Denver	11	20	.355	8
Chicago	10	20	.333	8½
Utah	7	21	.250	10½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	20	9	.690	—
Los Angeles	20	10	.667	½
Phoenix	18	13	.581	3
Portland	16	15	.516	5
San Diego	14	17	.452	7
Golden State	11	19	.367	9½

Tuesday's Results

Indiana 124, New York 122 (M. Johnson 28, English 25; T. Knight 26, Cartwright 24).
Seattle 103, Milwaukee 99 (Williams 35, D. Johnson 22; Winters 22, Meyers 19, Buckner 19).
Chicago 104, Portland 93 (Theus 23, Landsberg 20; R. Brewer 21, Lucas 16).
Denver 127, San Antonio 121 (McGinnis 35, Thompson 29; Gervin 41, Kenon 31).
Phoenix 123, Washington 99 (Davis 31, Westphal 30; Hayes 27, Dandridge 29, Unseld 29).

Red Smith

Remembering Fat Freddie

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Three names warmly remembered made the obituary pages within the space of two days last week. On Thursday Dr. Mal Stevens, the Yale halfback who coached the Yale, New York University and Brooklyn Dodgers football teams, died in the Bronx at 79. The next day Eddie Gottlieb, founding father of professional basketball in Philadelphia, checked out by way of Temple University Hospital. He was 81.

The same edition that told of Eddie's passing reported that Fred Fitzsimmons had suffered a fatal heart attack several weeks ago in Yucca Valley, Calif. Fitz was 78, baseball age.

Fat Freddie, they called him through his 19 seasons as a pitcher with the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers, though he weighed less than Bobo Newsom and was a sylph alongside Fats Fothergill. Fitz had a broad face and a number of chins. He stood 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighed 185 pounds according to one record book, 200 according to another and 205 according to a third. Apparently the scales were as hard to read as the knuckleball that was his money pitch.

Some of the Names

The knuckler was an optical illusion that drove hitters up the wall, and in Freddie's time the National League had hitters named Rogers Hornsby, Bill Terry, Lefty O'Doul, Paul Waner, Chuck Klein and Arky Vaughan, guys whose wives could hit .375. Fitz had speed to complement the flutterball, and a windup that was mostly a blur.

It has been said of Luis Tiant that no matter where you sit in the park, there is an instant in his windup when he is looking you in the eye. Fitzsimmons had that kind of delivery, turning his back on the batter, then whirling and firing so the ball seemed to come from several directions.

The Giants saw it first in 1925 in Plant City, Fla., where they played a spring training game with Indianapolis. "He looks like a guy swinging Indian clubs," one Giant said of the Indianapolis pitcher. John McGraw, the Giants' manager, watched from a box seat and remembered what he saw. Before that season eneded, Fitz was working in the Polo Grounds.

The knuckleball must take little out of the arm, for most pitchers who employ it hang on just short of forever. Fitz left Mishawaka, Ind., to pitch for Muskegon, Mich., in 1920 and was still gainfully employed in Brooklyn in 1943 when the Dodgers turned him loose to manage the Phillies.

The years between had been busy and successful. In nine consecutive seasons Fitz never pitched fewer than 219 innings. Last season the entire Mets' staff had 16 complete games. In 1931 the Fitz alone had 19, and that wasn't necessarily his best year. In 1928 his won-loss record was 20-9. In 1930 he led the league with a winning percentage of .731 and a whole decade later he raised that figure to .889 for a league record.

Readers of the Sporting News voted Fitz Veteran of the Year after that 1940 season. At the age of 39 he had won 16 games and lost 2. He was a Dodger by that time. In a deal that infuriated some Giant fans and mystified them all, Bill Terry traded him to Brooklyn early in the 1937 season for one Rattlesnake Baker, a pitcher without venom.

Though he was a master of his trade, Fitz was snakebit in World Series. When the Giants won the 1933 championship in five games against the Washington Senators, Fitz was their only losing pitcher. Earl Whitehill shut New York out, 4-0, with a five-hitter.

In the 1936 series with the Yankees Fitz lost two games. He pitched a four-hitter in the third game but with two out in the eighth inning, the score 1-1 and Jake Powell on third base, Frank Crosetti hit back to the mound. Fitz, the best fielding pitcher of his time, could only deflect the ball with his glove, sending it out of the reach of Burgess Whitehead at second base as Powell scored the winning run.

After that game Fitz sat in the clubhouse blubbering. Tears stood in his eyes as he told how he had made one of his team's five hits against Washington and two of the Giants' 11 against the Yankees and had got only one run out of it all. He didn't know it but there was worse to come.

Fitz started the sixth and final game of the 1936 season and was knocked out in the fourth inning. Five years later he started for Brooklyn against the Yankees in the third World Series game. He and Marius Russo were in a scoreless tie with two out in the seventh when Russo bounced a line drive off Fitz's knee, putting him out of commission and the Dodgers out of contention.

Worse and Worse

Unlucky in the World Series, Fitz got no better breaks as a manager. He was hired by William D. Cox, who had bought the bankrupt Phillies with soap coupons and would ultimately be kicked out of baseball for betting on games. The Phillies were a last-place club with little more class than their owner. In approximately two years on the job, Fitz had one moment of pure joy.

It happened during spring training in 1944 when wartime rules kept the teams in the North and the Phillies worked out in Wilmington, Del. Fitz, his coaches and the newspapermen covering the club whiled away their evenings in a beer-and-spaghetti joint run by Ralph Tribuani, who managed his brother Al, a boxer. Proprietor and customers soon were addressing one another informally — Fitz and Trib and Chuck and Bill and Merv.

"Fitz," Trib said one evening, "what's your last name?"

"Fitzsimmons," Fred said.

"Simmons!" Trib said. "I knew a ballplayer named Simmons — Al Simmons. You ain't any relation to him, are you?"

"No," Fred said. "I didn't think so," Trib said. "You don't look like him."

Morgan Learns Baseball Has a Very Short Memory

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 — Three years ago he was baseball's best player. Three years ago he batted .320, drove in 111 runs, hit 27 homers, stole 60 bases, won a Gold Glove for fielding excellence and was named the National League's most valuable player for the second successive season.

Now a free agent in a market that is making millionaires out of the most average of players, Joe Morgan is a man without a team, his considerable accomplishments having failed to generate much interest. Those who make decisions on payrolls and personnel cite his age (36), salary demands ($500,000 a year) and a string of injuries that diluted his ability and availability each of the last two seasons.

The second of those, of course, was his last in Cincinnati, his last under the terms of a three-year contract that brought him $300,000 a year, his last as a member of what was once the Big Red Machine.

Morgan became a free agent following a summer of frustration and disenchantment. Hip and ankle injuries limited his playing time to 127 games. He batted just .250 with 9 homers, 32 runs batted in and 28 stolen bases. He was angry at himself and angrier with the fans and management of a team that did not seem to recognize he was attempting to play with injuries that would have sidelined most players.

The support he received during seven previous season suddenly evaporated. Letters of affection were replaced by hate mail. Cheers turned to boos. The front office refused to discuss a long-term contract and did not even retain negotiating rights when Morgan went through the free agent reentry draft, before which he announced he wanted to play for a contender and for a team closer to his home in Oakland, Calif.

Those desires — coupled with his age, salary and recent history of injuries — resulted in the eight-time All-Star being drafted by only four teams: the Los Angeles Dodgers, San Diego Padres, San Francisco Giants and Texas Rangers.

Morgan and his attorney, Tom Reich, have since met with each of those teams — and have come away empty. Each team has either filled a second base need this winter or is disinclined to trade or shift an incumbent second baseman to provide a place for Morgan.

His future is bleak.

Morgan can retire or he can wait until Feb. 15 when unsigned free agents are eligible to go through a second draft. At that time there are virtually no restrictions on which clubs can draft him or with which of those he can sign.

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Art Buchwald

Will the World Fizzle In a Perrier Crunch?

WASHINGTON — All the Christmas catalogs are in now. Every year I choose the gift that will make the greatest contribution to Western civilization. This year's award goes to Sakowitz of Houston which advertised a swimming pool built in the shape of Texas and filled (I'm not making this up) with 30,867 gallons of Perrier water. The price tag is $127,174.32.

Buchwald

Little did I realize when I lived in Paris that someday Perrier, an innocuous soda water that comes from France, would become a status symbol in the same class with Dom Perignon Champagne and Chivas Regal Scotch.

* * *

Americans are now drinking Perrier by the tank, and it's hard to believe — though I have no evidence to doubt it — that all the Perrier being consumed in the world comes from one underground spring.

While Perrier is a nice, tasteless bubbly drink, I think it would be very dangerous for the United States to become too dependent on it.

It is just like the French to get us hooked on their water and then threaten to pull the plug if we didn't go along with them on everything they asked for in the Common Market.

The threat to this country of a Perrier-less society has not been faced up to. People are guzzling it like there is no tomorrow, and the few scientists who have warned that we could exhaust all the Perrier water in the world by the year 2000 have been ignored.

Hans Freidrich, an expert in the bubbly water market, paints an even gloomier picture.

In a paper just printed in the prestigious bottled water journal ZZZZZZZZ, Freidrich said if Americans continued consuming Perrier at the present rate, the price of a six-ounce bottle now selling in a bar for $1.50 could rise to $5 for a regular glass and $6 with a piece of lime.

"This means," he wrote, "that the middle and lower income groups could be forced to drink domestic soda waters and, in some hardship cases, even tap water to supply their fluid needs."

Freidrich warns in his article that as more and more supertankers are used to supply Perrier to soda guzzlers in America, there will eventually be an accident off the Atlantic Coast and, as he puts it, "We could see the largest soda water spill in history. No one knows what Perrier can do to a beach or wildlife when it mixes with salt water. A Perrier spill off the coast of a populous area could play havoc with the ecology of fishing grounds, and unless a method is found of bursting the bubbles before they hit the shore, people could be cleaning up their sands for years to come."

Although admitting that there has to be a trade-off if the United States wishes to continue receiving supplies of Perrier from France, Freidrich believes Americans should concentrate on finding their own Perrier. He points out that at present prices it is at least economical to squeeze soda water out of shale rock. "A ton of shale rock," he says, "can now produce one six-pack of Perrier-like water. With the help of the government we could be free of France's stranglehold on us by 1989."

In the meantime, Freidrich advocates odd and even days for the drinking of Perrier and giving tax exemptions to U.S. bottled water companies which are willing to use their profits to drill for a comparable substitute for the French water.

He cited the Sakowitz department store as an example of why the country will soon be faced with a Perrier crunch.

"Any company that urges its customers to fill their swimming pools with imported soda water refuses to face reality. If God wanted us to dive into a pool of Perrier, He would have never put it in little green bottles."

Street-Sign Auction

BONN, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — More than 500 surplus street signs, including those from seven different Beethoven streets, are to be auctioned by the Bonn city council next Monday to aid a charity for elderly people.

Star's Trek

The Real-Life Adventures Of James Doohan Match Scotty's Stellar Exploits

By Dan Ehrlich

LONDON (IHT) — The make-believe exploits of Star Trek's Capt. James Kirk don't stand a chance against the real-life heroism of the engineering officer, Lt. Cmdr. Scott.

Scotty, as he is known to millions is the only member of the USS Enterprise crew with any actual combat experience, and now that the starship is making its greatest voyage in a $25-million film, Scotty will be able to notch a few more battlefield experiences.

The film, which opens in Britain Saturday and on the Continent in about two months, broke box-office records for the first three days of its U.S. showing, grossing $11.81 million, according to Paramount, surpassing the $10.36 million of "Superman."

At 59, Scotty shows so little sign of aging that the ship's Dr. McCoy wants to get him in for a complete physical.

But it's a harder task than McCoy imagined. Scotty keeps slipping on and off ship through time warps. He usually is an actor named James Doohan living with his wife, Carol, their two children, a couple of dogs and a cat in a ranch-style home in 20th-century Los Angeles.

Even with all this traveling he shows no signs of aging. "I've been married three times," he said, "and I'm on my second family. I've got a 3-year-old son and a 9-month-old son who take up most of my time in this dimension."

War Record

And few people in the far reaches of space patrolled by the Enterprise know of Scotty's World War II record, or that he is old enough to have two children and four grandchildren by his first marriage.

"I must admit, I'm not Scottish at all. I'm really an Irish-Canadian from Vancouver. Even though I have been living in America since the war, I still hold Canadian citizenship.

"And it was partly because of that citizenship and my feeling toward Britain, that I enlisted in the army when Britain declared war. I remember I signed up Sept. 3, 1939."

In the six years that followed, Doohan rose to be a command post officer in the artillery. He went ashore in the first wave at Juno Beach in Normandy, was hit by eight bullets from a German machine-gun burst, and eventually wound up an artillery observation pilot for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"Luckily, the bullet that hit my chest never got to me. It was stopped by a silver cigarette case I got for my brother's wedding." He did lose his right middle finger, something that no one has detected in all the years Scotty has been working with the complex circuitry of the Enterprise.

"I landed in Britain two weeks before Dunkirk and was stationed there for the duration of the war, so I gained quite a feeling and love for the country. That's where I learned how to speak with a Scottish accent."

In fact, Scotty, or Doohan, can speak with almost any accent in the English language. He was able to practice and polish this ability in 4,000 radio drama episodes with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. after the war.

"Recently, however, I played a very proper English barrister in a play called 'The Trial of James McNeill Whistler.' I have a good ear for accents.

"But, I must admit, if they would let me I would transform Scotty into a Cornishman . . . I like the West Country accent the best. It's the most noncommercial. You don't hear it that much."

"Star Trek" has been a mixed blessing for Doohan. It has given him international fame on a TV series that has become a classic even though it played only three seasons and was canceled in 1969.

On the other hand, as an actor with firm roots in Hollywood, he is doomed to be the world's greatest Trekkie. As he says, "Hollywood has decided I'm a Scottish character actor, even though I'm not Scottish. And there is no sense in even talking to them about doing other type movies."

There have been roles in a few films, but ever since the demise of "Star Trek" as a TV series, Doohan has been touring "Star Trek" conventions in the United States and Britain.

Don Ehrlich

Doohan with son Thomas, pet.

"Besides that," he says, "I go to a lot of college campuses and deliver a program I call 'Star Trekking with Scotty.'

"There is a big demand for the show. I'm a big supporter of the U.S. space program. And I usually go there and give a talk about the space shuttle the government named the Enterprise."

Doohan says the shows alone give him a comfortable living. Residual payments from the TV series have long since stopped. And according to him, his financial security may be enhanced by the movie.

"You know they will make sequels, I don't care what they say now. When all the money comes pouring in, they will make others.

"And, no matter if you thought the TV series was kid stuff or not, when you see the film you will be amazed."

Ever since Paramount began shooting the movie, security on the film set has been as tight as on a genuine space project.

"There is one thing we have been careful about, that is not to do special effects just to do them. The effects are only there when they are absolutely necessary.

"We are not trying to out-effect any other film. I saw 'Battlestar Galactica.' All it was was the 'Gunfight at OK Corral' with spaceships.

" 'Star Wars' was great entertainment and a lot of fun. But it was fantasy and not 'Star Trek,' which today is getting closer to reality than fiction."

Doohan has been with "Star Trek" from the beginning. And partly because he didn't have many other places to go, he has stuck by the Enterprise through the 10 years since U.S. television tried to kill the show.

But he refused to let it die. "I personally see between 150,000 and 200,000 people a year. These are people who believe in the show."

Successful Failure

It is this support for a dead TV series that has made "Star Trek" the most successful failure ever produced in Hollywood. The money the show has made, and still makes through worldwide syndication, is more than it could have made as a network show for the normal five-year-run.

Why then did it take so long for a feature film to be made?

"Well, for one thing, it wasn't on account of problems with the stars. It was a conflict at Paramount Pictures," Doohan said. "They didn't know what the hell they wanted to do.

"First of all they didn't believe 'Star Trek' could come out again years later as another TV series or as a movie.

"When NBC dropped the show it caused Paramount to disbelieve so much that the actors wound up working on the final series at the same pay scale we were given for the second series. They told us to take it or leave it."

At that point Doohan took a quick look at his ship's communicator, tucked neatly beneath his belt. "If you will excuse me," he said, "I'm being paged by Dr. McCoy. And it's a long way off."

PEOPLE: Stravinsky Estate Se[ttled] After Eight-Year Ba[ttle]

Igor Stravinsky's 92-year-old widow and the composer's children by his first wife have settled an eight-year dispute over his estimated $3.5-million estate. The will left all of Stravinsky's assets in trust and the "entire net income" from the trust to his widow, Vera, and also directed that the legacy of any heir be revoked if he "directly or indirectly" contested the bequest or disputed its validity. Stravinsky died in 1971 at age 88. Three of the composer's surviving children, along with a granddaughter, did not dispute the will directly. However, they demanded an accounting of it from their stepmother and then challenged the accounting. A settlement approved by Surrogate Millard Midonick in Manhattan and signed by all parties upheld Mrs. Stravinsky's rights to 38.93 percent of all royalties from Stravinsky's works except certain ones abroad, which will go to the children. Stravinsky had directed that the estate be divided among nine parties after Mrs. Stravinsky's death, but the new settlement says that she may retain community property interest of 20 percent after her death, which she may bequeath. For the first time the children and grandchild were given a voice in the administration of the trust, which was placed under surrogate court jurisdiction. In addition to royalties collectible worldwide, it includes the manuscript scores of many of his masterpieces, including "The Rite of Spring." Stravinsky's three children include his sons, Soulima, 69, a concert pianist and composer who now lives in Florida; son Theodore, 72, a painter in Geneva, daughter Milene Marion of Los Angeles, and granddaughter Catherine (Kitty) Jellatchitch of Geneva. The settlement also releases foreign royalties of $400,000 that had been held during litigation, and manuscripts worth $1.5 million held by a group of California colleges.

* * *

Yehudi Menuhin wound up a 10-day visit to China. The philosopher virtuoso gave three concerts with the Peking Central Philharmonic Orchestra, rehearsed four times with the group and gave three lectures and three open classes for young musicians. "Many young violinists are remarkably well trained, despite the 10-year gap of the Cultural Revolution," he said. "They have a tremendously high standard of playing, deep feeling and great understanding. It's like seeing a beautiful very young flower that's going to blossom in a few years. These kids could hold their own in any Western competition," he said. China apparently will send some of its best [to] the United States and [Europe] for study.

* * *

Mayor John McGee of [Cor]ne, Ore. (pop. 752), could [give] New York some advice on [filling] potholes. He sells them [at] places these days. Faced with the pinch, and [no] money to pave over the [town], McGee instituted a program [of sell]ing the potholes as souvenirs "for people who have everything." For a regular repair [customer] chaser pays $10, while a [de]luxe job comes with [your] name embossed in [red] orange paint on top. Purchasers receive certificates [de]scribing their potholes. [Though] each was filled and [guar]antee that the purchaser used only for the purpose, the idea had worried the city recorder, but McGee sold almost all the potholes.

* * *

Britain can be great [dis]tance to change, as [the] Prince Charles said [he was] given by the Lord Mayor [of Nott]ingham. He blamed the current malaise on [the] government, schools, [la]bor unions and [the] prince, heir to the throne, [who] frequently despairs [about] the situation.

* * *

Three comics — Robin Williams and [others] have won top awards [from the] American Guild of Variety. Skelton was given the [Lifetime] Award for his [contribution to] American entertainment [over the] years. Williams, of [Mork and Mindy] show "Mork and Mindy" picked Entertainer of the Rising Male Comedian of the Year, while Miss [Sally Field] TV's "Saturday Night" received the female [award] the latter award [for Best] Favorite Femme. [She has] gone to a soap-opera [for the] first time. Susan [Lucci] nine years has passed [by since] ing Erica Kane [on] "All My Children" [but] her performance [earned] of Scarlett O'Hara.

—SAM

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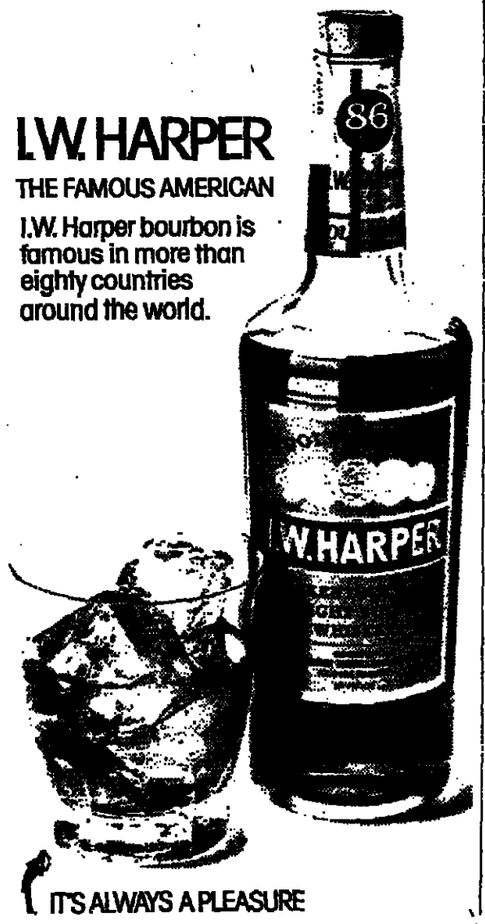

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